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14 March 1984

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN'S WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

OW140837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 14 Mar 84

["China-U.S. Joint Economic Committee Meeting To Be Held" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the Sino-U.S. joint economic committee meeting will be held in Beijing from March 19 to 21. This was declared by Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, here today at the weekly news briefing.

He said, the chairman on the Chinese side for the meeting is Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, and Donald Regan, secretary of treasury, on the U.S. side. The U.S. delegation headed by Secretary Regan is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on March 18.

At the coming meeting, Wang Zhenyu continued, the two sides will brief each other on the economic development of the respective countries, review the economic cooperation between the two sides. They will also discuss the prospects and exchange views on ways to further develop economic cooperation between China and the U.S. During the meeting, Secretary Regan will meet with Chinese leaders and leaders of departments concerned, he added.

Answering a question about China's comment on recent reports of Iraq's use of chemical weapons in the Iraq-Iran war, Wang Zhenyu said: "China has always opposed the use of chemical, bacteriological and toxic weapons in any place under any circumstances. Recently, the continued escalation of the Iraq-Iran war has resulted in a great loss of life and property. We are deeply concerned about it.

"We sincerely hope that the two sides will respond to the appeal of the international community for a peaceful settlement of their differences and for an end to the war at an early date under mutually acceptable conditions through consultations so that the peoples of the two countries can live in peace and work in contentment, thus contributing to the economic development of the two countries and the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and the world as a whole," he said.

GATT SAYS U.S. BAN ON NICARAGUAN SUGAR VIOLATES RULES

OW130810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) charged that the U.S. Government's ban on import of Nicaraguan sugar violates the rules of the organization, according to a report from Geneva reaching here today. A GATT report to this effect said, "The United States has failed to carry out its obligations under the general agreement." It also had violated a GATT rule that import restrictions applied to a product should not change the export shares of other member countries in that product, the report added.

The U.S. Government informed Nicaragua in May last year that it was slashing annual imports of Nicaraguan sugar by about 90 percent, from 58,800 to 6,000 short tons (53,350 and 5,450 tonnes), from October 1 to "reduce the resources available to that country for financing its military buildup."

Nicaragua lodged a protest with the U.S. Government on the drop, saying it was discriminatory and would ruin its producers of sugar, the nation's fourth top export, and cost it up to 14 million dollars yearly. Nicaragua took this case to GATT, which set up a panel after the two sides failed to reach an agreement.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS USSR-U.S. CONFRONTATION IN ASIA

HK100833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 84 p 7

[Article by Gui Tongchang: "Soviet-U.S. Military Confrontation in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Each proceeding from the requirements of its global strategy, in recent years the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have intensified their rival military deployments in the Asia-Pacific region, posing a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

In the mid-1970's the Soviet Union seized the opportunity of U.S. defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam to launch an aggressive offensive in actively pushing its southward strategy. On the one hand it supported Vietnam in launching aggression against Kampuchea, and extended the Pacific Fleet into the South China Sea and Southeast Asia; on the other it directly sent troops into Afghanistan and approached the Persian Gulf. At the same time the Soviet Union increased its military strength in the Soviet Far East with unprecedented size and speed. According to reports, the Soviet Union has now deployed about one-third of its land, naval, and air forces in the Far East. The number of its land divisions there has risen from 20 in the mid-1960's to 53 now. The intensified Soviet military deployments and activities around China pose a serious threat to China.

The Soviet Pacific Fleet is the largest Soviet fleet, with 820 vessels with a total tonnage of 1.62 million. It accounts for one-third of the entire Soviet naval strength. It has also organized task forces based on Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam, with 20 ships and a number of TU-95 Bear long-range aircraft, to patrol the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. According to reports, in the past 2 years, an average of three Soviet warships, including nuclear submarines, have passed through the Malacca Straits each month to enter the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

In the air, the Soviet Union now has about 2,200 combat planes in the Far East, while the number of combat helicopters there has increased by 300 percent in the past 5 years, and has now reached about 1,000.

Apart from this, the Soviet Union is currently stepping up the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East. Since last year the number of its SS-20 medium-range missiles there has risen from 108 to 126 now, and it is expected to increase to 144 this spring and to more than 200 by the end of the decade.

The Soviet Union has also deployed 14,000 mobile infantry equipped with new weapons in Japan's four northernmost islands. Soviet warships and planes are frequently active in the air and sea around Japan, such as in the Tsushima Strait. In the Sea of Okhotsk, too, close to American territory, the Soviet Union is deploying nuclear submarines armed with new multiwarhead nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's aim in boosting its military strength in the Asia-Pacific region is to establish a region of control from the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan south to the South China Sea. Should war break out, the Soviet Navy could not only break a possible U.S.-Japanese blockade in the Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima Straits but could also rapidly control and cut the Malacca Straits, which are extremely important for the United States and Japan, enter the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and outflank Europe.

The United States has always regarded the Asia-Pacific region as a region with important strategic position and interest. The military budget report for 1985 recently submitted to Congress by Defense Secretary Weinberger pointed out that "the East Asian and Western Pacific region has important economic and security ties with the United States." The United States is not lying down in the face of the growth of Soviet military strength in the Asia-Pacific region.

A number of U.S. strategists hold that, geographically, the northwest Pacific is the weakest link for the Soviet Union, where it can most easily be attacked by the United States, and this region is the only spot where the United States can concentrate superior forces. By threatening the Soviet military bases in this region, Soviet expansionist activities in other areas can be checked. Based on this strategy, the United States is now greatly increasing its permanent naval and air forces in the Asia-Pacific region, and is also boosting its tactical air strength in Japan and South Korea. The United States has stationed three AWACS aircraft at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, to monitor Soviet naval and air activities in the northwestern Pacific region. According to the 1985 military budget report submitted to Congress by Defense Secretary Weinberger, the United States plans to increase the strength of its forces in the Pacific region by 2 infantry divisions, 1 strategic bomber squadron, and 10 tactical fighter squadrons; at the same time, it will increase its naval strength in the region by 2 Marine divisions and 1 brigade, 6 aircraft carriers equipped with joint air force units, 89 surface warships, and 32 landing craft.

Apart from that, from September 1982 to February this year the United States conducted numerous large-scale military exercises with South Korea in the North Pacific region. The United States has also stepped up military cooperation with its Asian allies and increased military aid for them to help build up strength in the Asia-Pacific region to effectively contain and match Soviet military deployments in this region.

As U.S.-Soviet global confrontation intensifies, their military deployments in this region are certain to be further stepped up. The peaceloving peoples of Asia and the world are watching closely to see how things will develop.

REAGAN DESCRIBES THREE AIMS IN MIDDLE EAST

OW140224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today described his country's three aims in the Middle East as to deter the Soviet threat, prevent a widening of the conflict in the Persian Gulf and promote peace between Israel and the Arab countries.

Speaking to the Young Leadership Conference of the United Jewish Appeal here today, the President said the Middle East is of "enormous strategic importance." He went on to say the Soviets have expanded their influence there in a number of ways, notably by stationing 7,000 troops and advisers in Syria. Therefore, he said, the United States "must deter the Soviet threat."

"Were the Soviets to control the region," Reagan said, "the entire world would be vulnerable to economic blackmail." He stressed that the United States "must not allow them to dominate the region."

On the second aim, the President said the conflict in the Persian Gulf could threaten the sea lanes carrying much of the oil the West needs. It could also damage the infrastructure that pumps the oil out of the ground. Therefore, "we must not permit this to happen," the President reiterated.

On the third aim, Reagan said that in response to the "growth of Syrian power and the rise of the Iranian threat," the United States "must help to protect moderate Arabs who seek peace from the radical pressures that have done such harm in Lebanon." He accused Syria of attempting "to dominate the region through terrorism and intimidation," and put the blame on Syria for the Lebanese Government's renunciation of the May 17, 1983, agreement with Israel, which Reagan described as "a good agreement."

He said that Jordan is crucial to the peace process in the Middle East, and that the United States will "help meet Jordan's legitimate needs for defense against the growing power of Syria and Iran."

In his speech President Reagan expressed his support to Israel in its aggression against its Arab neighbors and his hostility towards the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He said the friendship between Israel and the United States "is closer and stronger today than ever before, and I intend to keep it that way."

He reaffirmed the U.S. commitment that "so long as the PLO refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist, and to accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the United States will neither recognize nor negotiate with the PLO."

U.S. STATEMENT ON USSR REFUSAL TO RESUME TALKS

OW140903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department issued an official statement today, describing the Soviet Union's refusal to the resumption of arms control talks as unjustifiable.

The statement said that the dismantlement of U.S. missiles deployed in Europe may constitute part of an overall solution, but cannot serve as a precondition for the resumption of arms control talks. The Soviet Union broke off the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear forces last November. The U.S. side, the statement noted, has explicitly expressed its readiness to revise, alter or stop the implementation of its missile deployment program if an agreement can be reached on an equal footing with the Soviet Union. Thus the Soviet refusal to return to the negotiating table is unjustifiable, it said.

TASS yesterday quoted Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko as saying that talks on strategic arms and intermediate range missiles may be resumed "at any time" if only Washington clears away all obstacles resulting from its missile deployment in Europe.

The U.S. statement said that the United States has all along been engaged in talks with "sincerity" over the past two years, while the Soviet Union has installed more than 100 SS-20 missiles in Europe in the same period.

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG said the U.S. statement has added nothing new to the U.S.-Soviet contacts, which has failed to produce any tangible results in the past three months.

Meanwhile, U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes expressed regret yesterday over TASS' publicity of U.S. ambassador's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

He said the meeting was part of a continuing dialogue aimed at solving some of the real problems in the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

"It's not our practice to comment on the substance or the atmosphere of those exchanges, and we regret that the Soviet side chose to publicise them," he said.

GROMYKO, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS USSR-U.S. TIES

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman today met for discussions on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and some topical international problems. TASS said that the meeting took place at the request of the U.S. ambassador.

The start of an abrupt turn in the Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation will take place only with the realisation of some proposals made by Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko on March 2, Gromyko was reported to have said during the meeting. "Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet side will be judging the United States' readiness to act in this direction by its practical deeds," TASS said. Observers here said that the TASS report suggests the two sides are still far from solving their quarrel.

The U.S. Embassy here confirmed that the meeting had taken place but said it could give no details.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH FRG'S SPD CHAIRMAN

OW130233 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said today the Soviet Union would not give up its decision to take countermeasures due to the fact that the United States "showed no willingness" to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

The Soviet Communist Party general secretary made the statement during a meeting here with Hans-Jochem Vogel, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of Federal Germany and chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag.

The Soviet Union would respond to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles by the United States and NATO in Europe "by adopting necessary defense counter-measures, rather than by surrendering our positions," Chernenko said.

The late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov announced Soviet counter-measures last November after the arrival of U.S. missiles in Britain and Federal Germany. The measures included stationing similar weapons in the oceans aimed at the United States. Chernenko repeated what he said March 2 that talks on disarmament could be resumed only after "the United States removes the obstacles which it created by fielding its new missiles in Europe."

Meanwhile Vogel said that the SPD, which favors consolidation of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe, is opposed to the nuclear arms race and stands for partnership in the field of security between East and West. Both Chernenko and Vogel favor a further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany in various areas, but Chernenko stressed that Moscow "cannot fail to take into consideration" that new U.S. missiles are now based on FRG territory. Vogel arrived here yesterday for a visit. He came to Moscow in January 1983 when he met with Yuriy Andropov.

USSR WITHDRAWS FROM GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

OW132154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] New York, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have announced their withdrawal from the McDonald's American Cup gymnastics championships to be held here from March 17 to 18. According to sources here, the two countries' refusal to send their gymnasts here stems from what the Soviet Union has accused as "the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States."

The championships is the last major international gymnastics competition to be held before the summer Olympics. Fourteen countries including Japan, Romania, Cuba, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will still be participating in the championships despite the Soviet withdrawal. Four Chinese gymnasts are scheduled to arrive here for the event today.

TASS GIVES WARNING ON U.S. MISSILE TESTING

OW140124 Beijing XINJA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS in a commentary today gave a warning on the United States testing of cruise missiles in Canada, saying: If Washington decides to launch a nuclear war, the territories of both the United States and Canada will then be in the same condition. The testing of cruise missiles is "fraught with dangerous consequences" for Canada.

TASS pointed out: The reason for the Pentagon's selection of Canadian territory as a cruise missile testing ground is that this stretch of territory is similar to "the vast area of the Soviet Union's Siberia."

According to reports, U.S. strategic bombers from Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota recently tested cruise missiles over Canada's Alberta Province for the first time. The Pentagon plans to conduct a series of similar tests in Canada over the next 5 years.

JAPANESE SHIP IN TAIWAN STRAIT HIT BY SHELL

OW131359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (AFP) -- The Japanese Government will take measures to cope with Sunday's firing on a Japanese automobile freighter in the Taiwan Strait if it was proved to be "an illegal act," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said today. China has denied involvement in the incident but Taiwan has not responded to Japanese inquiries, according to the Foreign Ministry. A Taiwan Defense Ministry spokesman, Wang Miao, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Nationalist troops near the area had no record of any firing and that Taiwan had no troops stationed across from the Min River estuary.

Capt. Noboru Murata of the 4,176-ton car freighter No 5 Toyofuji reported to the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency that his ship was hit by a shell Sunday when it was dropping anchor in Chinese territorial waters, about 11 kilometers (6.9 miles) southwest of the Chinese island of Mazu, off the port of Fuzhou in Fujian Province. The agency said the shell was preceded by a blank shot.

The shell caused damage to 20 of the automobiles it carried and tore a 1.2-meter (four-foot) hole in its deck, but there were no casualties among the 16 member all-Japanese crew, the agency quoted Mr. Murata as reporting. Mr Murata's report gave no indications of who fired the shell or from where the shot came, it said. According to Mr Murata's report, crew members heard the sound of six more shots yesterday in the strait, which separates the Nationalist-ruled island from the mainland. Taiwan considers it is still at war with China.

In response to an inquiry from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Beijing government today denied that its troops fired shots near the scene of the incident, claiming that Nationalist Chinese forces shot five shells early Sunday, according to Foreign Ministry officials. The Japanese ministry has also inquired Taiwan of the incident through the Association of East Asian Relations, a non-governmental body that replaced the Japanese Embassy in Taipei after Japan normalized diplomatic relations with Beijing. The Taipei government had not replied as of this evening, the ministry said.

The No 5 Toyofuji, owned by Japan's Toyofuji Kaiun Co, was on its way to the southeastern Chinese Port of Fuzhou from Yokohama, central Japan, with a cargo load of Toyota trucks and commercial vehicles. It was scheduled to return to the central Japanese port of Nagoya on March 20 after calling at Hong Kong, according to the Maritime Safety Agency. The vessel arrived in Hong Kong today, maritime officials in the territory said.

DPRK PROTESTS 13 MARCH U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATION

OW131712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the Korean-Chinese delegation to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, in a telephone call today launched a protest against the U.S. for fresh intrusion into northern Korea by a U.S. reconnaissance plane, reported the Korean news agency KCNA tonight. The U.S. plane flew into the airspace of northern part of Korea from Kangwon Province to North Hamgyong Province this afternoon, the agency reports, to collect information following similar activities on March 12. Yi Tae-ho pointed out that this is a violation of Korea's sovereignty and the armistice agreement. He demanded the U.S. take concrete measures to avoid similar incidents.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH HONG KONG GROWS

HK140250 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0246 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report in JINGJI RIBAO, last year, there was quite an enormous growth in bilateral trade between Hong Kong and the mainland. As it was in the previous year, the mainland was the largest supplier of Hong Kong's imported and transit goods. In addition, it was also the fourth largest buyer of Hong Kong's export goods. The mainland was Hong Kong's second most important partner in the latter's foreign trade.

In 1983 the total volume of bilateral trade between Hong Kong and the mainland was HK\$61.227 billion, an increase of 36 percent over 1982. This constituted 18.2 percent of the total volume of Hong Kong's trade and was the greatest percentage since 1959.

At present the volume of trade between Hong Kong and the mainland is second only to that between Hong Kong and the United States. According to the statistics, in 1983 trade between Japan and Hong Kong grew by 27.9 percent, trade between the United States and Hong Kong grew by 24.1 percent, and the mainland did the best, with trade growing by 30 percent. Last year there was generally a sustained growth in the mainland's supply of goods to Hong Kong which are usually supplied in vast quantities. The supply of textile goods and garments increased by 45.8 percent over 1982.

In 1983 the total value of the products Hong Kong exported to the mainland was SHK\$6.223 billion, an increase of 63.5 percent over 1982. The increase was the biggest in Hong Kong's 10 major export markets. Last year, among all the goods Hong Kong exported to the mainland, yarn was the most important one. The total value of yarn exported to the mainland last year was HK\$1.598 billion.

Among the markets for Hong Kong's transit goods, the mainland is becoming more and more important. Last year, the total value of transit goods to the mainland via Hong Kong was HK\$12.183 billion, an increase of 52.4 percent. The mainland has become the most important market for Hong Kong's transit goods. At the same time, more and more goods from the mainland to other countries transit Hong Kong. Last year the total value of commodities from the mainland to other countries via Hong Kong was HK\$19.681 billion, an increase of 33.9 percent; the increase in 1982 was only 14.5 percent. It constituted one-third of the total value of Hong Kong's transit goods.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ASEAN PROPOSAL

OW130821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday rejected a proposal from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) calling for a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Reports from Jakarta today quoted Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja as saying that after two rounds of talks with the visiting Vietnamese foreign minister, he was told that Hanoi considered the ASEAN proposal as "a request for unilateral withdrawal which they could not accept." Asked if this was an outright rejection of the proposal put forward last September, Mokhtar answered: "I would say so."

The proposal called for a zone-by-zone pullout by Vietnamese troops, starting at the Thai border, which would be supervised by an international peacekeeping observers group.

Asked if the ASEAN proposal would be modified to make it acceptable to Vietnam, Mokhtar said he had to first consult his partners of ASEAN which groups Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei. The Indonesian minister described the talks with Thach as "useful," saying that they had produced clarifications on Vietnam's stand.

Thach told reporters yesterday after a meeting with Indonesian President Suharto that Vietnam called on Indonesia to work together to face "the threat from China" and will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only after that "threat" is eliminated.

"We share common views that the long-range threat to Southeast Asia is China and we must work together to meet the long-range threat," the Vietnamese minister said.

Commenting on Thach's meeting with President Suharto, Mokhtar said Suharto had merely explained ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea, and had not touched on "the threat from China." This question had been brought up by the Vietnamese minister, he said.

Mokhtar said that when Thach stated that "China as a long-range threat to Southeast Asia," Suharto merely listened and did not make any signal or statement of approval.

Thach, who arrived in Jakarta from Bangkok Sunday for a three-day visit, said after that he will go to Australia.

SIHANOUK PROTESTS SRV'S CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK091259 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] President of the CGDK Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recently sent a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in which he condemned Vietnam for intensifying the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea.

In his letter, Samdech Sihanouk quoted a statement signed by a CGDK doctor. The statement noted that on 21 February a Vietnamese MIG aircraft sprayed a huge quantity of toxic chemicals over Koh Kong, Pursat, Battambang, and other areas. This is the latest proof of the numerous crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampucheans. The statement went on to say that since its invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam has caused more than 2.5 million Kampucheans to perish.

NEPALESE PANCHAYAT DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC

OW080432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- A Nepalese National Panchayat delegation led by its vice-chairman, Gopal Chandra Singh Rajbhamsi will pay a friendly visit to China March 15-25. According to sources here, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and its vice-chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme will meet with the delegation separately, and Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, will have talks with the delegation. In addition to visiting Beijing, the delegation will tour Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

WELDING ROD CONTRACT SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

OW140036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Tianjin, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Tianjin, a major industrial city in north China, will establish a joint venture producing welding rods in Pakistan under a contract signed here today. The contract was concluded by the Tianjin Municipal International Economic and Technical Cooperation Corporation, and Northern Traders Ltd and Nizam Impex of Pakistan.

The venture will produce 6,000 tons of Yongjiu brand rods annually, all for the Pakistan market. Of the venture's registered capital of 1.1 million U.S. dollars, 49 percent will come from the Tianjin company and the remainder from its Pakistani partners.

Under the ten-year contract, the Pakistan companies will provide buildings, sites, and water, power and gas facilities. The Tianjin company will supply production equipment, tools and test instruments. It will also be responsible for equipment installation, trial operation and personnel training.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR

OW140508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, new ambassador of Sri Lanka to China, presented his credentials to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The Sri Lanka ambassador arrived here on March 8. Present on the occasion was Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT TO TURKEY

Arrives in Ankara

OW131738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1707 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei arrived here this afternoon for a six-day state visit at the invitation of Turkish President Kenan Evren. Li is the first Chinese head of state to visit this country and it is his return visit to President Evren's two China visits in December 1982 and September 1983.

As Li and his wife stepped down from the plane, Evren and his daughter, Senay Gurvit, came up and shook hands with them. Four Turkish jets escorting Li's plane flew in formation over the airport to pay their respects to the Chinese guests. A grand welcome ceremony began with a festival atmosphere, President Li, accompanied by President Evren, reviewing the guard of honor.

In a statement delivered at the airport, Li said, "Though the Chinese and Turkish peoples live on either side of the Asian Continent, our traditional friendship has transcended the geographical distance and linked us together." He noted that satisfactory progress has been made in bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Turkey, especially in recent years.

The president expressed the hope that mutual understanding between the two countries will be further deepened and friendly relations and cooperation promoted and that the two sides will make new efforts in the cause of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

The Chinese guests were also welcomed by four members of the Presidential Council, Nurettin Ersin, Tahsin Sahinkaya, Sedat Celasun and Nejat Tumer, and their wives; Speaker Necmettin Karaduman of the Grand National Assembly, Prime Minister Turgut Oran and their wives; Vice Premier Kaya Erdem, Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, the Chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces Gen. Necdet Urug, and others.

Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel who flew back from China for the visit, and Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue who is a member of the president's party, greeted President Li at the airport. Arriving with President Li were Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and other members of his party.

Ankara Mayor Suleyman Onder presented President Li the gold key of the city and the certificate of the capital's honorary citizen. After the ceremony, President Li was escorted to the guest house in the presidential residence in downtown Ankara.

While leaving the Jordanian airspace on board his plane, the Chinese president cabled a message to King Husayn, thanking him again for his hospitality.

The message says: "During the visit, we felt the Jordanian people's profound sentiments of friendship for the Chinese people. My wife and I were especially moved by Your Majesty's personal attention and careful arrangements for my visit and your kindness in taking time out of your packed schedule to accompany us on the tour in addition to our cordial talks. I am fully convinced that given Your Majesty's personal care, the Sino-Jordanian relations of friendship and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will be consolidated and will develop further."

President Li also sent a message of greetings to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad as he flew over the Syrian territory on his way to the Turkish capital.

Arrival Message

OW140054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Ankara, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian arrived in Ankara by special plane this afternoon (at 1445 local time) for a 6-day state visit to Turkey at the invitation of President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey.

President Li Xiannian issued a written statement at the airport. He said: "I am very happy as I come to visit the Republic of Turkey. I bring with me the friendship and cordial greetings of the 1 billion Chinese people to the fraternal Turkish people. In particular, I want to thank His Excellency President Evren for his kind invitation which enables me to visit your beautiful country."

President Li Xiannian said: "Though the Chinese and Turkish peoples live on opposite sides of the Asian Continent, our traditional friendship has transcended the geographical distance and linked us together. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Turkey, and especially in recent years, satisfactory progress has been made in bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. I hope that our talks, tours and contacts with persons of various circles during this visit will further deepen mutual understanding, promote friendly relations and cooperation between us and enable both sides to make new efforts in the cause of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world as a whole."

In conclusion, President Li wished the Turkish people happiness and the Republic of Turkey prosperity, and that the friendship between the Chinese people and the Turkish people be passed on from generation to generation.

Arriving with President Li on the same plane were Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Vice Minister of Public Security Tao Siju.

Meets With Evren

OW131922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei this afternoon called on Turkish President Kenan Evren and his daughter Madama Senay Gurvit.

When Li and his wife arrived at the Cankaya Presidential Palace, Evren and Gurvit welcomed them at the entrance.

During their cordial and friendly meeting, President Evren said, "I am very pleased and feel honored to welcome and meet President Li Xiannian and Madame Lin Jiamei at my office which was used by Ataturk in his lifetime."

President Li thanked the Turkish president for warmly inviting him to visit Turkey and praised Mustafa Kemal Ataturk as a distinguished person. "Ataturk led the Turkish people in the great war of independence and established the Republic of Turkey. The Chinese people respect him," said the Chinese president.

President Li arrived here earlier today as the first Chinese head of state to visit Turkey.

Evren Hosts Banquet

GW132140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2117 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren gave a grand state banquet in honor of the visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his entourage at the splendid Presidential Palace here this evening. At 7:20 p.m. (local time) President Li and his wife Madame Lin Jiamei, accompanied by President Evren and his daughter Senay Gurvit, walked into the banquet hall which was decorated with national flags of China and Turkey.

President Evren in his speech at the banquet expressed sincere welcome to President Li and his wife and highly praised the traditional friendship between the Turkish and Chinese peoples and the development of relations between the two countries.

"There is no problem between our two countries. Our bilateral relations have been developing and consolidating daily on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation," he said. The purpose of Turkey's foreign policy is "peace at home, peace in the world," he said.

The president expressed concern over the tense situation in the present world and called for reduction and destruction of all nuclear weapons. He expressed the hope that the Geneva talks would be resumed. He held that the Middle East problem was basically caused by "The policy of expansion and aggression pursued by threats and denial of the inalienable legal rights of the Palestinian people." He expressed appreciation of China's foreign policy for establishing friendly relations with the Third World and other countries.

In his speech President Li noted that the ever-intensifying arms race between the superpowers, nuclear arms race in particular, for seizure of world hegemony constitutes a grave threat to world peace and security of the people of all countries.

"In face of the grim international situation, the people of all countries strongly demand a halt to arms race and removal of nuclear war threat. We believe that the people of the world are by no means impotent on the major question of war and peace which is of vital importance to the interests of the people of all countries," he said.

"We sincerely hope that the two superpowers can through negotiations effect genuine disarmament leading to the ease of international tension. The Chinese people are ready, together with the Turkish people and all other peace-loving countries and peoples, to exert every effort to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace," President Li said.

"Both China and Turkey belong to the Third World, and both need development, friends and peace. There is no conflict of interests between our two countries but only a common desire to strengthen friendly cooperation," he said.

Also invited to the state banquet were Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, Vice Minister of Public Security Tao Siju and Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue.

Present at the state banquet were members of the Turkish Presidential Council Nurettin Ersin, Tahsin Sahinkaya, Nejat Tumer, Sedat Celasun, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly Necmettin Karaduman, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Necdet Urug, Vice Premier Kaya Erdem, Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk and Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel.

Turkish Papers on Visit

OW140236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 13 (XINHUA) -- A number of Turkish newspapers here today published commentaries hailing the visit of President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China, who arrived here this afternoon, as a sign of the developing friendly relations between the two countries.

MILLIYET said that the "approaching" of China and Turkey to each other dates far back in history and bilateral relations have grown steadily in recent years. All this leads to the belief that the two countries can trust each other, be close friends, and co-ordinate actions in international affairs, and that Turkey can expect support from China in its relations with the Third World, the paper noted.

TERCUMAN praised President Li's visit to Turkey as a new contribution to the increasingly closer Sino-Turkish relations in the past three years. The fact that three Islamic countries are included in Li Xiannian's first tour abroad as president, the paper said, shows China's attention to the Islamic world.

SON HAVADIS said China, which had been poverty-stricken and backward until the 50s, will become an "industrial giant" at the end of this century. This will be the most important event in the current world that deserves praise.

UK SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION TO SIGN AGREEMENT

OW140118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the British Royal Society headed by its president, Sir Andrew Huxley, arrived here today for a two-week visit to China.

Sir Andrew is here to sign an agreement on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the British Royal Society. The agreement will be signed for China by Lu Jiaxi, president the academy.

During their stay here, the British guests will visit Beijing University, Qinghua University, the Beijing Medical College, the Cancer Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Academy of Geological Sciences, and tour Shanghai and Guangzhou cities.

Sir Andrew, a physiologist, is a grandson of the famous British scientist T.H. Huxley, author of "Evolution and Ethics." He has been studying the mechanisms of muscle contraction and has developed optical, electrical and mechanical techniques for making precise observations on isolated muscle fibres. He was joint winner of the 1963 Nobel Prize for physiology.

Other members of the delegation include Vice President and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society Sir Arnold Burgen, a pharmaco-physiologist, and geology professor John Sutton.

LI XIANNIAN LEAVES JORDAN FOR TURKEY

OW0121530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Amman, March 13 (XINHUA) -- After successfully concluding their six-day state visit to Jordan, President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei left the Jordanian capital Amman for Turkey at one p.m. today. By 11:55 this morning, Jordanian King Husayn went to the state guest house to bid farewell to President Li Xiannian and then accompanied him to the military airport of Amman.

A grand seeing-off ceremony was held at the airport. King Husayn and President Li mounted the reviewing stand, and after the playing of the national anthems of China and Jordan by the band the two leaders reviewed an honor guard of the Jordanian Armed Forces. By the ramp of the plane, Li Xiannian invited the king to visit China again and also invited Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal to visit China at his convenience.

Seeing Li Xiannian and his wife off were also Princess Tharwah al-Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and his wife, Chief of Royal Cabinet Marwan al-Qasim and his wife, Minister of Court 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and his wife, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad ibn Zayid and his wife, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces as-Sharif Zayid ibn Shakir and his wife, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Fathi abu Talib and his wife, President of Senate Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim al-Lozi, Speaker of House of Representatives Akif al-Fayiz and others.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RETURNS LI XIANNIAN'S GREETINGS

OW131930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today expressed the hope that the relations of friendship between Syria and China would continue to develop. He made the remark when he reciprocated the greeting sent by President Li Xiannian of China while flying over the territory of Syria. The Syrian president said that "the development of friendly relations is of benefit to our two peoples."

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT RECEIVES ANHUI DELEGATION

OW130253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Freetown, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens today received a five-man goodwill delegation from Hefei, capital of China's Anhui Province, and had a cordial conversation with Cui Zongjun, head of the delegation and vice-mayor of Hefei.

Stevens said the exchange of visits since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone has further promoted relations between the two countries.

The Hefei good will delegation arrived in Freetown today for a 10 day visit and will attend a ceremony of establishing bonds of twin cities between Hefei and Freetown.

CPC, STATE LEADERS HONOR VETERAN TRANSLATOR

OW131910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held here today honoring Zhang Zhongshi and the 50th anniversary of his career as a translator, researcher and publisher of Marxist-Leninist classics. Zhang, 81, is an adviser to the Bureau for the Translation of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin of the Communist Party Central Committee. He was also a driving force in the translation and publication of Chinese editions of the "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," the "Collected Works of Lenin" and the "Collected Works of Stalin."

Among the 150 participants attending today's gathering were Chinese party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun and Hu Yuzhi, and Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Zhang began translating and compiling Marxist works in 1934. His translations of Engels' "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" and "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" have been reissued several times as required reading for Communist Party members. His other translations included a book by Plekhanov on the basic problems of Marxism, Stalin's work on the national problem and also some textbooks on political economy.

After studying in the Soviet Union from 1926 to 1930, Zhang returned to China to do progressive cultural work in Kuomintang-ruled areas. In 1940, he went to Yanan, then center of the Chinese revolution.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS FETE FOR BRAILLE MAGAZINE

OW131427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- About 70 to 80 percent of China's blind people are employed, Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu said here today. Addressing a party marking the 30th anniversary of a braille magazine here, Cui said the blind enjoyed the same rights and duties as sighted people in China, including the right to live, work and receive an education.

Over 10,000 social welfare factories and workshops have been established throughout the country to employ the handicapped. The 1,600 run by the Civil Affairs Ministry produced goods worth one billion yuan (about 500 million U.S. dollars) last year, earning profits of 90 million yuan for the state. There are also 54 schools for blind children in addition to technical and vocational schools for the blind nationwide, he added. There are about 1.6 million blind people in China.

The braille magazine began publication in March 15, 1954. It now has a circulation of 3,000 copies a month.

Also attending today's party was Wang Zhen, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO JIA TINGSAN

OW140618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders and personalities from various circles in Beijing paid last respects to late Comrade Jia Tingsan, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, former third secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and former chairman of the Beijing Municipal Advisory Commission, at the Beijing Hospital this afternoon. Comrade Jia Tingsan died of a heart attack in Beijing on 3 March 1984 at the age of 72.

The leaders who paid last respects to Jia Tingsan at the hospital were Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Cheng Zihua, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Huang Huoqing, Wang Heshou, Rong Yiren, Wang Kunlun, and Yang Chengwu.

There were wreaths from Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Bo Yibo, Xu Shiyu, Li Weihan, Wang Heshou, Kang Shien, Zheng Tianxiang and Wang Kunlun.

Some responsible persons of party and government organizations in Beijing Municipality and Comrade Jia Tingsan's friends also paid last respects to Comrade Jia today. They included Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Zhou Yang, Rong Gaotang, Li Baohua, Jiang Nanxiang, Zhang Youyu, Wang Hanbin, Zhang Wensong, Cui Yueli, Cheng Hongyi, Fan Rusheng, Song Rufen, Su Zhan, Tang Ke, Lin Hujia, Dai Zhongxin and Xiao Zekuan.

In accordance with the wishes of Comrade Jia Tingsan's relatives, the funeral will be kept simple and no memorial meeting will be held.

PLA POLITICAL GROUP VIEWS RETIRED CADRE'S DEEDS

OW131245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 10 Mar 84

[By reporters Chen Maolin and Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department held a meeting today at the Great Hall of the People to report on the advanced deeds of Comrade Zhou Chao. Some 6,500 retired veteran cadres of the Army and some leading cadres at their posts who attended the meeting were profoundly inspired by Comrade Zhou Chao's deeds of voluntarily devoting the remaining days of his life after his retirement to serving the people.

Present at the meeting were Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission; Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Zhang Zhe, deputy chief of General Staff; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Zhang Tingfa, PLA Air Force commander; and leading comrades from various large units stationed in Beijing.

At the meeting, the deeds of this veteran comrade were introduced by comrades from the Zhou Chao Deeds Reporting Group. Zhou Chao joined the revolution in 1938 and was formerly deputy director of the PLA Air Force Jinan Hospital. In the 3 years since his retirement, Zhou Chao returned to his hometown on five occasions, voluntarily practiced medicine for 385 days, and made efforts to relieve the masses of illnesses. During his stay in the countryside, he actively propagated the party's lines, principles, and policies; conducted social investigations; and made reports to the party Central Committee on the real situation in the rural area. In this he has demonstrated the noble character of a Communist Party member who has consciously remained ideologically and politically at one with the party Central Committee, who never works for fame or wealth, and who is never concerned about remuneration.

Speaking at the meeting, Zhou Chao said that he only did what a Communist Party member should do. He said: "I was reared by the people and nurtured by the party. I must always keep in mind the sole purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and always acting as a public servant of the people."

In his speech at the meeting Gao Weihan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out that learning from Zhou Chao's advanced deeds will serve as a driving force to promote in-depth building of socialist spiritual civilization as well as to do a good job in fulfilling party rectification. He said that Zhou Chao was not only an advanced model for retired cadres but also a good example from which the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres can learn.

To learn from Zhou Chao, it is necessary to follow his example of always keeping in mind the purpose of our Army, which is to serve the people wholeheartedly throughout our lifetime; to follow his example in unwaveringly propagating and implementing the party's lines, principles, and policies and in remaining at one with the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically, and to follow his example in encouraging revolutionary healthy trends and in playing the leading role to bring about a fundamental turn for the better of the party's working style and society's general mood. He called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to further enhance vigor through learning from Zhou Chao and strive to create a new situation in the army building.

After the report meeting, Hong Xuezhi and other leading comrades of the three general departments met with Zhou Chao. Hong Xuezhi told Zhou Chao: Since your retirement, you have done many good deeds for the masses and you now enjoy the deep love and esteem of the people. This is not only your honor but also an honor for the People's Army.

ZHANG TINGFA, DUAN JUNYI PRAISE 'CIVILIZED' ROAD

0W140223 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The All-People Civility and Courtesy Month enters its third week today. Some 500,000 million people in the capital took to the streets to carry out activities with a view to maintaining and improving traffic flow and order in public places.

The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau today dispatched more than 15,000 cadres and police to publicize traffic regulations, and to maintain and improve traffic flow at the intersections of various streets and in parks, theaters, and peasant markets.

After attentively hearing a briefing on armymen and people making concerted efforts to make (Fuxing) Road safe and civilized, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, and Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, happily praised their efforts, and called for persistence in such efforts.

SPECIALIST ON PLANS FOR NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

0W140115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Shenzhen, March 13 (XINHUA) -- China expects to have nuclear power plants with a combined generating capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the end of this century, said Jiang Shengjie, China's leading nuclear industry specialist.

Addressing a press conference after opening a nuclear science and technology exhibition here yesterday, Jiang said work was underway on nuclear power plants at Daya Bay in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and in Zhejiang Province. Two more 450-megawatt plants were also in the design stage to supply heat and power for the Jinshan general petrochemical works in Shanghai.

Construction began last April on the Zhejiang plant, which will have a capacity of 300 megawatts, he said. Preparations for the construction of other plants are also in progress, he added.

China is presently doing feasibility studies on reactors for urban central heating systems, although the country will concentrate on 1,000-megawatt pressurized water reactors for nuclear power plants in the next two decades, Jiang said.

China now has a certain manufacturing capability but still has to import some nuclear equipment and technology, he said, noting that in the long run China hopes to manufacture the nuclear power plants it needs.

Jiang Shengjie is president of the China Nuclear Society and chairman of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry's Science and Technology Commission.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER VIEWED

HK090417 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0833 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today's JINGJI RIBAO carries a signed article outlining China's development of the nuclear power industry in the past few years.

This article is written by Ye Shigong [0673 0013 1872] of the Scientific and Technological Information Research Center of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. The article says: China's nuclear industry is faced with an encouraging prospect at the moment. The state has set up a special leading organization in charge of the nuclear industry and has drawn up an energy industry development plan covering the development of the nuclear industry. A technical policy has been formulated, which suggests that in developing its own nuclear industry the country depends on itself while vigorously importing equipment and technology from foreign countries, and that large-scale power plants be built first; and a principle has been clearly defined, which demands that the nuclear power industry should be developed in east China, the northeast, south China, and other areas where there is a shortage of energy resources. The article says: Although China had been hesitating about developing the nuclear power industry and made a late start only a few years ago, the adoption of the above policy and principle will be bound to vigorously accelerate the development of the nuclear power industry in China.

To prove this prediction, the article enumerates a few examples: The Qinshan nuclear power plant project, designed by Chinese engineers and expected to provide electric power of 300,000 kilowatts, is now in progress and the foundation work for the project has been started. The construction of this nuclear power plant project will provide Chinese engineers with some practical experience, help them to master relevant technology, and thus lay the foundation for further development of China's nuclear power industry. Negotiations for construction of the Guangdong nuclear power plant with an electricity capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts and for introduction of the necessary technology is now under way. The feasibility study and the preparations for the east China nuclear power plant project were started long ago.

At present, some provinces and cities which also take a great interest in the development of the nuclear power industry are now probing the possibility of construction of nuclear power plants. For example, departments concerned are now examining the plan to build two small-sized heat-reactor nuclear power plants with an electricity capacity of 450,000 kilowatts each for the Jinshan petrochemical general plant in Shanghai. It can be expected that the nuclear power industry will play an important role in China's four modernizations by the turn of the century.

The article also states that the basic conditions are now available for China to immediately start its effort in developing nuclear power plants. In the past two decades or so, while developing its nuclear arms system, China proved its uranium deposits adequate to the demand for the operation of quite a number of nuclear power stations. At the same time, the country has built up its own nuclear science research system, which is quite large in scale and consists of a relatively complete variety of branch subjects, and has developed a compatible nuclear industrial system as well. China has mastered the technology of prospecting, mining, extraction, and processing of uranium, the manufacture of fuel, and the treatment of radioactive waste; has accumulated experience in the design, construction, and operation of production reactors, power reactors, and testing reactors; and has trained a contingent of professional and technical personnel for scientific research and design work. By making full use of all these favorable conditions, China is bound to master the lately developed technology for large nuclear power plants before long.

CHEN XIUYUN'S TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PRAISED

Chen Xiuyun Article

HK140849 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Chen Xiuyun: "The Responsibility of a Communist Party Member" -- first paragraph is GUANGMING RIBAO explanatory note]

[Text] Chen Xiuyun, the party branch secretary of the Harbin City rectifier factory, who is praised as a female "Bo Le" [a man known for his ability to choose good horses in the Spring and Autumn Period of the Zhou Dynasty] has been recently appointed deputy secretary of the Harbin No 2 Light Industry Bureau by the city's CPC Committee. This article was written by Comrade Chen Xiuyun at the request of the paper's editorial department.

I was recently asked by some comrades why I should reinstate An Zhendong. To answer this question, I think I should recall the history of the Harbin City rectifier factory.

In the 8 years from 1959 to 1966, this factory had not yet produced any finished products and had no workshops of its own or decent equipment. It was so poor that it had to borrow money to buy account books. However, after An Zhendong was transferred to the factory in 1967, he designed and put into production several kinds of goods which were in short supply in the 1960's. This brought 40,000 yuan of profits to the factory in a year and rescued it from a desperate situation.

In the 8 years since its establishment, the factory had accomplished nothing valuable. Then, how on earth could it turn out finished products and see encouraging changes after An Zhendong came? The existing situation in the factory told us that it did not have sufficient people of scientific learning in the past. That is why the cadres and workers of the factory have now realized the true value of talented people and knowledge.

The factory had just emerged from a small neighborhood factory when An Zhendong was transferred there. He was one of the very few technicians working in the factory at that time. To make use of him or not to make use of him, that was the question. If we were to put him in an important position, we had to run political risks as he was a declared old-line counterrevolutionary. If we failed to make good use of him the factory could hardly make any progress in production. To let the factory follow the beaten track, or to put technicians like An Zhendong in some major positions at a certain risk in order to change the face of the factory at an early date, that was another question and also a severe test to the leading body and myself.

Disturbances had arisen on the question of putting Comrade An Zhendong in a major position long before I was transferred to the factory. For this reason, the previous secretary of the party branch was criticized and denounced, and finally was transferred from the factory. I myself had just been rehabilitated before I was dispatched to the factory. However, because I stood for reinstating An Zhendong, I was branded again with three labels, such as "absolutely unrepentant person in power taking the capitalist road," "putting evil-doers in important positions," and "sinister boss of three kinds of people behind the scenes." The group of worker propagandists stationed in the factory called meetings to criticize me, and I was locked in a small house and was forced to write a self-criticism. I was entangled in a web of questions. I wondered whether I should go with the adverse current of the time or go against it. If I thought only about my personal safety and how to protect myself, I had to disregard totally the cause of our party, the development of the factory, and the interests of the masses. Then, I had to become an extreme "leftist" and to refuse categorically to use intellectuals like An Zhendong. If I attached primary importance to the cause of our party, the development of the factory, and the interests of the masses, and I could cast my personal safety to the wind, then I had to be ready to risk everything in the spirit of "going deep into the mountains, knowing well that there are tigers there."

I said to myself at that time: "I do not think that it would be wrong of me to give full play to the professional skill of the intellectuals like An Zhendong for the interests of our factory." Meanwhile, the remarks of workers such as "our factory is a small collective. All of us have a family. If the factory cannot pay us, our families will also suffer," pushed me to think of the responsibility of a leading cadre for the masses. The trust, support, and wishes of the masses encouraged me; I was resolved to put An Zhendong in a major position, heedless of the fear that I would probably be "down and out" again. If I, a junior cadre, was disgraced because of the question of An Zhendong, at worst I would work as an ordinary worker. So long as I could fulfill the duty of a Communist Party member for the cause of our party and the interests of the masses, I would feel no qualms upon self-examination.

Being governed by these ideas, I suggested again at a meeting of the factory's leading body that An Zhendong be put in a major position. At the meeting, some people said that it seemed that I feared neither heaven nor earth. They were worried that I might be criticized and denounced again because of the question of An Zhendong. But still I aired my views at the meeting, saying: "I know that An Zhendong is a declared old-line counterrevolutionary, yet I also know that our party's policies do not allow rejecting a person who is willing to serve the people and to contribute his share to the state and the collective. Now that the higher authorities have transferred him to our factory and he is proficient in a particular line, why should we not give him a chance to display his professional knowledge?" After a debate at the meeting, my proposal was carried by four votes to one.

Comrade An Zhendong proved himself to be an intellectual cultivated by the party, was worthy of the trust the party placed in him, and did not let the masses down. He made a good showing on the small stage of our factory. He succeeded in manufacturing goods which were in short supply in our country, thus making contributions to the party and the state. After the case of Comrade An Zhendong was rehabilitated, he was appointed by the party and the people to an important position as the vice governor of Heilongjiang Province. That was something I had not expected. In this connection, I have been given publicity in some periodicals and newspapers, which speak highly of me and credit me with great honor. Meanwhile, I have often been interviewed by journalists and have received many ebullient letters. I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks. I have certainly made no contributions and cannot claim any credit for myself. All the credit, if there is any, should go to the party, to the people, and to the correct line, principles, and policies formulated by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. I have done precisely what a Communist Party member should do.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK080357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Need Thousands and Thousands of Chen Xiuyuns"]

[Text] Since 4 January this year, when this paper carried a front page newsletter entitled "The Belief of a Master," many readers have written to the editorial departments of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and this paper to praise Chen Xiuyun. They "hope that there are thousands and thousands of fine cadres like Chen Xiuyun," and believe that if all our party's leading cadres worked in the same way as Chen Xiuyun, we would be able to give even better play to the initiative of the vast number of people and our four modernizations would be even more hopeful. These words reflect the admiration and deep feeling of our vast number of party-member cadres and intellectuals for fine communists.

Today, this paper carries another newsletter entitled "The Aspiration of a Communist" to brief people on Chen Xiuyun's "ability to discover talented people, courage to employ them, the loving care that she took of them and her method of training talented people." Just as some comrades have said, she herself is a talented person, a talented person who understands that "the party's cause needs talented people and we should try every means to gather talented people." In order to realize the magnificent goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and to enable our country to rank among the economically and culturally developed countries as soon as possible, we very urgently need talented people like Chen Xiuyun who are good at putting talented people in important positions.

That a talented man like An Zhendong can have been bravely selected and employed and that the wrong, false, and misjudged cases of many intellectuals and other comrades can have been remedied and those concerned rehabilitated, is the result of the conscientious implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee. Chen Xiuyun's deeds have also raised a question worth people's consideration: What is the reason for the phenomenon that, in spite of the CPC Central Committee's reiterated emphasis on conscientiously implementing the policies relation to intellectuals, on bravely selecting, and on breaking rules to employ talented people, only some areas in our country have satisfactorily carried out this central directive, others have carried it out very poorly, and still others have encountered many obstacles in carrying it out? In the end, this is because we have not yet entirely eliminated the influence of "leftism."

Some of our leading persons are not like Chen Xiuyun. They do not understand the importance of knowledge and intellectuals in the four modernizations. They are short-sighted and do not realize that the rapid development of the four modernizations urgently demands a large number of scientific and technological personnel. Therefore, they do not have the courage to employ intellectuals. Their thoughts have lagged behind the situation and they still apply their old viewpoints in treating intellectuals. As a result, they always think that intellectuals have these or those shortcomings and defects and adopt an attitude of lack of confidence toward them. Some of them even proceed from their private interests and thus they would rather employ mediocre and incompetent people and fawners rather than give talented people positions in which to give play to their talents. As a leading comrade of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee correctly said: "Incompetence is often connected with jealousy toward talented people." We hope that those comrades who even now still adopt an attitude of doubt and resistance toward the implementation of the policies relating to intellectuals will become enlightened by Chen Xiuyun's deeds, will quickly take a correct attitude, and will conscientiously catch up with the progress of the times.

The image of our party is embodied in the exemplary deeds of party members. In Chen Xiuyun, we see the image of a communist who has the courage and insight to put the party's cause and the people's destiny above her personal interests and who is able both to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles, and policies and to be good at bringing the warmth of the party to the people by her own deeds. Certainly, such a party member will be respected by the masses of people. We are confident that through the party rectification, our leading cadres at all levels will surely be able to strengthen the steeling of their party spirit, improve their work style and method in exercising their leadership, and eliminate unhealthy trends such as exploiting one's power of office to pursue one's private ends and bureaucracy that have brought about harm to the interests of the party and state. Thus more fine party members like Chen Xiuyun will emerge who are loyal to the party's cause, who faithfully carry out the party's line, principles, and policies, and who are competent to lead the vast numbers of masses of people to perform magnificent deeds.

COMMENTATOR ON TRANSFERRING COUNTY-LEVEL CADRES

HK131001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do a Good Job of Transferring Major Leading Cadres at the County Level"]

[Text] Planned transfers of major leading cadres at the county level is a fine tradition of our party's cadre system, and is also important work in the current structural reform of the party and government organs at the county level. According to investigations, most of the regions have conscientiously implemented the requirements of the central authorities in this work, and have achieved positive results. However, some regions fail to pay enough attention to this work, some carry out transfers on too narrow a scale, and there are still others who do nothing. The main reason for this is that the leading comrades of these regions fail to have a good understanding of the necessity of conducting cadre transfers or they may lack courage in overcoming obstacles.

Some people believe that when leading cadres have worked in a certain place for a long time, they will "become acquainted with the people and the place there, which will facilitate their work. What is the use of a transfer?" This view is biased. Familiarity with the conditions and cadres in a certain place is, no doubt, one of the conditions for doing a good job in exercising leadership, but this is only one aspect of the whole question. As a matter of fact, "familiarity with the people and place" is also two-sided.

Being a stranger will force you to go deep into the grassroots, contact more people so that you can familiarize yourself with the new environment, do things more discreetly, and handle matters with less set rules. Not infrequently, some cadres become partial to certain persons because of more contacts, and fall prey to conventions when they are familiar with the situation, thereby resulting in bureaucratic style and practice. Some people have even fallen into the mire of factionalism, and have for a long time been unable to extricate themselves from it. In recent years, the central authorities have successively transferred some cadres in a planned way. The fundamental quality of many cadres is rather good, but when they stay in a place for a long period, their achievements are not very satisfactory. However, when they are exchanged and transferred to a new place, a new situation will be created within a very short time. Instances of this type can be found in various localities. All this has proved that whether a leading cadre can do his or her work well does not depend on "familiarity with the people and place," but on his own talent and integrity, as well as his organization, guidance, and decisionmaking abilities.

Some people maintain that so long as a cadre does good work in his or her locality, it does not matter whether or not a transfer is effected. This is a short-sighted view which is not beneficial to the personal growth of a cadre. The purpose of transferring cadres in a planned way is to train cadres on a broader scale, so that he or she can accumulate experiences and enhance his or her talents. Moreover, if a leading cadre does good work in a certain place, a group of good cadres must have been trained there. Under these circumstances, if he or she is transferred to another place and that post is taken over by some suitable comrade, the work there will not be affected, and greater progress may be made. If it were generally acknowledged that a cadre currently doing a good job in a place should not be transferred, and a cadre being transferred turns out to be a poor performer, this would be an absolute misinterpretation of the policy of cadre transfer. The aim of transferring cadres is to temper the cadres, not to punish them.

One thing meriting attention is that the main hindrances to transferring cadres do not come from those comrades having insufficient understanding, but from a small number of cadres who have fallen into the "nets of relations" or the mire of factionalism, and who are reluctant to give up their long-cultivated "domain." In those places, they have their own followers and power, their words "carry weight," and it is convenient for them to seek private gains there. With respect to these comrades, they should be given truly comradely care. Not only should they be given criticism and education to facilitate their correction of mistakes, but they should also be transferred resolutely to other places, and as quickly as possible, and no indulgence and connivance should be practiced.

In order to facilitate cadre transfers, it is necessary to do careful and meticulous work, act resolutely in accordance with the requirements set out by the central authorities, and guard against imposing uniformity on all things. It is necessary to educate cadres to think in terms of the overall situation and accept the arrangement of the organizations. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt measures to encourage dependents and children of cadres to actively support the work of cadre transfers. Due attention should be paid to solving certain practical problems of the cadres during their transfer. Various localities should pay attention to creation and accumulation of experiences in this respect, so that the work of cadre transfers can be systemized step by step.

ARTICLE ON OBSERVING SET PUBLIC ORGAN STAFF SIZE

HK090841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Qian Qizhi and Zhang Jingzhi: "Public Organs at All Levels Should Have Fixed Establishments and Personnel" -- originally carried in ZHONGGUO LAODONG [CHINA LABOR] No 2, 1984, abridged by RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] By now, after the completion of the work in the first phase of the structural reform of the central party and government organs, the task of the first phase of the structural reform of the provincial, prefectural, and city organs has also been basically accomplished. One of our tasks in the next step is to establish, on the basis of a clear definition of the duties and responsibilities of various departments, the system of personal responsibility at each post in organs from the higher levels to the grassroots. In order to establish the system of personal responsibility, it is certainly necessary to have fixed establishments and personnel. That means we should, on the basis of the approved establishments and in accordance with the division of labor, fulfill the tasks down to every department and individual and let them attend to their own duties and bear their own responsibilities.

It can be seen from the way the first phase of the structural reform was carried out that most units abide by establishment discipline. They made unified arrangements for and exercised strict control over the approved staff size. However, there were some localities and departments with establishments greater than the fixed size and yet they continued to recruit people. Some units merely aimed at making arrangements for cadres, upgrading their status, and increasing their remunerations. They inappropriately increased the number of organs, upgraded some organs to higher levels, or arbitrarily increased the number of deputies to the chiefs of various offices. Some organs in certain parts of the country even had setups greater than those before the structural reform.

One of the factors in the presence of such problems is that some comrades have misunderstood the problem of "having fixed establishments but not fixed personnel." The practice of "fixing the establishments but not the personnel" is only applicable to the structural reform at provincial, city, and autonomous regional levels. As the administrative organs at these two levels are high level organs, there are only two ways to make arrangements for surplus persons after streamlining: They can be reabsorbed by the organs or transferred to lower levels. However, there is a limit of reabsorption, and the transfer of personnel to lower levels will give the localities and units at lower levels heavy burdens to bear and bring about contradictions. By "fixing the establishments but not the personnel," we can avoid the contradictions brought about by the transfer of personnel to each level and reassure the cadres of those units with staffs whose sizes are greater than permitted. What is even more important is that this is advantageous to the training of cadres in turn and in groups. In this way, most cadres can study for some time before they return to work, and they can also work for some time before they study again. Thus, through studying and working, they can improve their qualities and add to their competence in order to enable themselves to meet the requirements of the four modernizations.

However, by "fixing the establishments but not the personnel" is absolutely not meant the absence of a system or reductions in staff. Still less do we mean the fixing of establishments in form but not in practice or the playing of a game of numbers. By "fixing the establishments but not the personnel," is meant we fix the establishments on the basis of streamlining before we consider the question of whether or not we also fix the personnel. That means we do not decide on who is within and who is outside the establishments.

As for the surplus persons, we do not decide on who is to go and who is not. However, this does not, in the slightest degree, imply that it is useless to fix the establishments or that the surplus persons can forever remain surplus persons. If there are surplus persons, the sizes of the staffs are then greater than they should be. In that case, it is necessary to enthusiastically make arrangements and to find ways to solve the problem. We should make it clear that "fixing the establishments but not the personnel" is but an interim measure. Our target is to fix the establishments, personnel, posts, and responsibilities.

In addition, it should also be clearly pointed out that "fixing the establishments but not the personnel" is not applicable in organs at and below prefectoral level. The conditions of the prefectoral and county organs are different from those of the central and provincial organs. Prefectoral and county organs are at the grassroots levels. In making arrangements for surplus persons, they have excellent conditions. Our cause is developing and we are in need of a great number of professional workers and a large administrative personnel. Much work remains to be done and there are many new fields awaiting exploration. As long as we can emancipate our minds, open up more new paths, and work hard, we can make proper arrangements and properly provide for each of the surplus persons. The organ of state power at the prefectoral level, as an agency of the provincial authorities or of the autonomous regional authorities, should have a small but competent staff. If the number of personnel in the prefectoral organ is too big, it is then no longer the agency of the provincial or autonomous prefectoral authority.

At the conclusion of the first phase of the structural reform of the central party and government organs, the CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out: "An establishment is a set of rules. Once an establishment is fixed, we must resolutely abide by it. No unit is to expand its establishment or to carry out covert expansion without authorization. Furthermore, they are not permitted to secretly transfer personnel from one department to another or to practice fraud." Establishments of the departments and localities fixed after the structural reform are fixed, on the basis of certain principles, by balancing and comparing the historical with the actual circumstances and by choosing the best proposals. Generally speaking, they are quite reasonable. However, we should also admit that there are indeed irrational factors in the fixed establishments; for example, some old, weak, sick, or invalid people who have been unable to work properly for a long time still occupy various posts; those who are awaiting assignments have been included in the establishments as a result of various factors; there are even some comrades who continue to occupy posts in the units where they originally worked although they are already working in advisory bodies or other units. In the next phase of structural reform, it is necessary to carry out thorough investigations and studies and to propose practical solutions to these problems according to the relevant regulations.

APPLY MARXIST STRATEGIC, TACTICAL CONCEPTS

HK130941 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Jiang Sufen and Xie Zhengzhong: "On the Application in the New Period of Marxist Strategic and Tactical Concepts" -- boldface as published]

[Text] To suit the subjective conditions of the revolution to the objective process, the proletariat and its political parties should study specific changes in the social classes and their conditions at various stages of development so that they can formulate a correct strategy and tactics. This is a necessary condition which will ensure the victory of the revolution.

What is strategy? Broadly speaking, strategy refers to important and decisive planning and guidance which affect the overall situation. The task of strategic guidance is to decide the "general paths and orientation" in light of the basic contents and nature of the revolutionary struggle, and to designate a revolutionary force to strive for the fulfillment of the basic tasks at a certain stage. The proletarian revolutionary movement has its own different stages of development. At each historical turning point, it must have a strategic plan suitable for its tasks. At a great historical stage, its strategy basically remains unchanged.

Tactics mean formulating specific methods in accordance with strategic instructions, which can best ensure the victory of the strategy. The main requirements of tactics mean that in a shorter period of time the proletariat's political party should decide the forms of struggle and organizations and slogans for action in accordance with strategic demand and the changing situation. Tactics frequently change with changes in the revolutionary situation.

Strategy and tactics are the unity of opposites. They are different, but interrelated. Strategy governs the overall situation, whereas tactics deal with only a part of the situation. Strategy decides tactics, deal with only a part of the situation. Strategy decides tactics, whereas tactics serve strategy. Strategy reflects fundamental interests of the proletariat and its aim is to strive to win the victory of the entire revolution. Tactics strive for a certain partial victory and their aim is to create necessary conditions for a strategic victory. Whether a tactical task is correct or not is mainly determined by its role in accomplishing a strategic task. It is also determined by whether it suits the basic requirements of the strategic task.

Both strategy and tactics are, in essence, means adopted by the proletariat in its conscientious and planned movement with certain objectives in mind to suit subjective conditions to the objective process so that the movement can be speeded up and promoted. The tasks of Marxist theories and programs are to study the objective factors of the movement, master the objective law and social development, correctly understand the historical status of the proletariat, and answer the question of why revolution should be carried out. The objective factors of the proletarian revolutionary movement are the scope to which Marxist strategy and tactics are applied. They solve the problems of deciding the target of revolution, the way to organize and make use of revolutionary force, the way to promote revolutionary struggle, and the way to carry out the revolution. Whether strategy and tactics are correct have a direct bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. They play a role of speeding up or retarding the progress of the revolutionary movement.

In the new period of socialist construction in our country, although the proletariat has already seized political power and fundamental changes have taken place in the relations of social classes, from the angle of realizing the general aims of the proletariat, the proletariat and its allies are still facing the problems of deploying their forces, adopting organizational forms and slogans for action, and others in order to realize their strategic aims. Therefore, the Marxist strategic and tactical ideology still plays an important role in guiding socialist modernization programs. Before the seizure of political power, if we say that the main task of strategic guidance was to organize all combat forces to overthrow reactionary rule, after the seizure of political power, its task is to organize all laborers to build a socialist country, and to lead the people to suppress the resistance of the reactionary classes which have been overthrown, but have not yet been completely eliminated. When the socialist transformation of the private ownership of means of production has been basically completed and the exploiting classes as classes in full sense have been eliminated, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is no longer the main domestic contradiction.

When the contradiction between people's increasing material and cultural needs and the backward social production has occurred, the main task of the strategic guidance is to organize economic construction and to battle against the natural world. In a word, if we say that in the past we only stressed carrying out political and social revolution, and using the method of class struggle to solve problems, now we should stress carrying out social revolution, battling against the natural world, and solving problems by adopting methods of gradually improving the political and economic system and developing productive forces in accordance with the objective economic law and natural law. All these have demanded that with the changes of revolutionary tasks and the situation of struggle in the new period, the scope of the party's strategy and tactics will be correspondingly expanded. The party should study and formulate not only political strategy and tactics, but also strategy suitable for our national conditions and economic and social development. The strategy should be subordinate to the great strategic task of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. To fulfill this strategic aim, the party should establish a strategic and tactical ideology in the new period so that subjective conditions will suit the objective process. At present, we should pay particular attention to solving the following problems:

FIRST, TO STUDY AND FORMULATE THE NEW STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. In socialist modernization, what road we are to follow, what economic and social development goals we are to aim at, what steps we are to take, and what policies and measures we are to adopt, all are practical problems which we have to study and solve when formulating the strategy for economic and social development. The so-called economic and social development strategy covers not only economic development but also other fields of social life beyond the economy. It includes the unified plan covering production conditions and industrial structure, consumption conditions and consumption makeup, resources, energy resources, environment, the relationship between industry and agriculture, communications and transportation, and so on, as well as the social development plans covering the population problem, urban and rural construction, social welfare, cultural, physical cultural, and public health facilities, environmental protection, the maintenance of good social order, and so on. We made quite a lot of serious mistakes in the above fields over a long time in the past because we lacked a clear understanding of the law of socialist economic activities and the basic national conditions of our country. Based on the experience and lessons which we have summed up in economic work since the founding of the PRC, and starting from the national conditions of our country, we have achieved tremendous changes in the strategic guideline, goals, forms, and methods for economic and social development after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 12th CPC National Congress further drew up a more complete and comprehensive economic program for the realization of socialist modernization and clearly defined the strategic goals, steps, and focal points of economic construction for the next 2 decades. This is a great strategic decision of foresight which the whole party and all Chinese people must make great efforts to fulfill.

SECOND, TO ADOPT THE STRATEGIC IDEOLOGY OF UNREMITTINGLY DEVELOPING AND PERFECTING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM THROUGH REFORM. It is necessary to steadfastly unfold the basic principles of scientific socialism in building socialism. But, the socialist system, when implemented, shows different specific characteristics in different countries. And the socialist system is in itself a system to be continuously developed and improved. If one just regards the socialist system as a fixed and immutable model and fails to consider, based on the needs of the whole situation the problem of developing and improving the system, one's subjective guidance will be divorced from the objective development, or will even cause various contradictions. Thus, one will never achieve the goal.

One must be aware that although our country's socialist system is superior, there are still contradictions in our society, some aspects and links of the existing relations of production still fail to keep in line with the development of productive force, and some aspects and links of the superstructure do not conform with the economic basis. In order to enable the relations of production and the superstructure to develop harmoniously along with the productive force and the economic basis, it is necessary to carry out the reform step by step and in a planned way. Therefore, it is necessary to resolutely adopt the strategic ideology of unremittingly developing and perfecting the socialist system through reform.

THIRD, IT IS NECESSARY TO UPHOLD, THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THE STRATEGIC PRINCIPLE OF INTEGRATION OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE AND THE LOFTY GOAL OF COMMUNISM. All socialist causes which we are engaged in at the moment are organic parts of the communist movement. However, socialist society and communist society are after all two different development stages which cannot be interchanged. In view of the needs of overall planning and guidance, we should keep in mind the lofty goal of communism throughout the course of socialist construction and while formulating and implementing the principles and policies to suit the current actual situation. Overlooking any one of the two aspects will cause an imbalance and will entail untold trouble. For example, in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we must persist in carrying out communist ideological education and promote communist spirit, focusing around communist ideology. In the meantime, we must also conscientiously implement the party's various specific policies for the present stage. Only by keeping in mind the lofty goal and fulfilling our present tasks in a down-to-earth manner can we win the complete victory of the communist movement.

FOURTH, TO ADHERE TO THE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL PRINCIPLE OF INTEGRATION OF SELF-RELIANCE AND THE OPEN-DOOR POLICY WITH REGARD TO EXTERNAL RELATIONS. Independence and self-determination is a basic principle of Marxism as well as a basic policy of our country. Upholding this policy does not mean to close the country to international intercourse. The communist cause is always an international cause. No country in the world has all resources necessary for economic development. And no country in the world can develop on its own all the advanced technology. In order to build socialist modernization, we must steadfastly carry out the open-door policy and vigorously expand exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Only by closely combining the principle of independence and self-determination with the open-door policy and by learning from other countries' strong points to offset our country's weaknesses can we fulfill our set goal of modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES USING FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK131517 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Feng Sheng: "Several Questions Regarding Understanding of the Use of Foreign Capital"]

[Text] Should a socialist country make use of foreign capital? This is a question Marxism has solved. When leading socialist construction in the Soviet Union, Lenin and Stalin regarded the use of foreign capital as an important policy. In the early 1920's, Russia, seriously ravaged by wars, was urgently in need of restoring and developing industry to meet the peasants' demand for industrial goods. At that time, Lenin believed that among other feasible ways, the best was to bring in foreign capital and use it to revitalize Soviet industry and to help the combination of the Soviet state power with the rural population. Along the course charted by Lenin, from 1920 to 1935, the Soviet Union acquired loans totaling 2 billion rubles from Sweden, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan. By making use of the loans, the Soviet Union succeeded in overcoming its economic difficulties, speeding up industrial construction, and consolidating political power.

At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party adopted the policy of opening up to the outside world and stimulating the domestic economy. The use of foreign capital is an important part of the open-door policy. More and more people have come to realize the significance of this policy. Particularly, the positive role of the use of foreign capital in practice has convincingly proved the correctness of this policy. Not long ago, when receiving a group of Japanese reporters, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that we have created a typical special economic zone in Shenzhen where construction is being carried out vigorously. This sets a high value on the construction of the Shenzhen Special Zone. Admittedly, the vigorous development of the Shenzhen Special Zone is inseparable from our correct use of foreign capital.

On the other hand, we should also admit that, as of now, in terms of the whole country, the work of making use of foreign capital has not been in full swing. Where does the crux of the problem lie? An outstanding problem is that when carrying out the policy of opening up to the outside and making use of foreign capital, we are still too rigid and inflexible. In order to make use of foreign capital, we must have dealings with capitalists who are interested only in looking for more profitable outlets for their investments. The vast number of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese have a strong patriotic spirit and are always ready to support the motherland's socialist construction. Many of them have actively invested in all fields of the motherland's construction and have won high praise. However, as investors, they cannot disregard return on their investments. If we fail to provide favorable and attractive conditions for these investors, they will not readily make investments in our country or will not let their investments continue for a long time even if they do so.

Is the introduction of a relaxed policy in the use of foreign capital a stopgap measure or a long-term principle? The "use" and the "relaxation of our policy" are interrelated. In order to make use of foreign capital, we must relax our policy; and only through relaxing the policy can we achieve the purpose of making use of foreign capital. Since the policy of opening up to the outside world, including making use of foreign capital, is our country's invariable policy, a relaxed policy in the use of foreign capital will never be an expedient measure.

At present, many foreign investors fear that our policies will change. We should make a concrete analysis of this question and clearly explain our position to the investors.

The core of the Marxist line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to proceed from actual conditions and seek truth from facts. In light of this guideline, our party has worked out a series of major policies, which are realistic and effective, thus promoting the rapid development of socialist economic construction and achieving remarkable results. From closing the country to the outside world to opening up to the outside world, and from rejecting all foreign capital to making use of foreign capital, a significant change has been effected in our policy in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts. This policy change represents a major strategic decision made by the central authorities on the basis of serious investigations and studies and careful and sufficient consideration. It complies with the trend of the times and the objective law governing economic development. It is impossible that such a policy can be changed recklessly. If it does "change" in the future, that only means that our policy will become sounder and more realistic with the accumulation of our experience and the enhancement of our understanding. This policy change is also reflected in the replacement of our rigid practice with a more flexible practice in the use of foreign capital. This "change" is apparently a progressive one and a welcome one.

The investors' fears for the "changeability" of our policies partly come from the fact that our economic legislation is still unsound. In fact, the Chinese people, who have won state power for themselves, highly value the rule of the law, and are well known to the world for their tradition of abiding by discipline and law. Immediately after the founding of the PRC, we began to draw up the Constitution and many laws and regulations. Due to the influence of the "leftist" ideology in later days, the established legislation was not properly implemented and was even destroyed during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Now, we have again stressed abiding by law and the handling of affairs according to law. In particular, we have enacted a series of new laws to meet economic relations. In 1979, we drafted more than 200 economic laws and regulations, and many of them have been put into practice. At present, many investors have reacted favorably to this progress of events. Some of them say: With a legal guarantee, we can rest assured and go all out to invest in China. Of course, economic legislation in our country is still unsound and has yet to be further improved and updated. More importantly, we must thoroughly do away with all malpractices contrary to law. It is certain that our future foreign economic work will be more on the track prescribed by the relevant laws.

At present what problems should we particularly solve in the course of carrying out the policy of making use of foreign capital? There are still many problems that we must deal with. Now, we have adopted some concrete measures to create favorable conditions for foreign investment in terms of operation manners, distribution of returns and dividends, taxation, and charges for land use, and the proportion of products to be sold in domestic markets. (More preferential terms are provided for Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese.) All this is bound to be welcomed by investors and will further arouse their enthusiasm for investment. However, in order to make better use of foreign capital, the matter of primary importance is to help our comrades gain a uniform and correct understanding of the party's open-door policy.

Will a relaxed policy for attracting foreign investment humiliate our nation and forfeit her sovereignty? In history, China suffered more losses than successes in her dealings with foreign countries. The national sufferings have been deeply ingrained in the minds of the Chinese people. Some of our comrades tend to have misgivings and fear that they may suffer when handling foreign affairs. Their feelings are understandable. We should be very watchful. However, times have changed and the old days are gone. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have stood up. When making use of foreign capital, we cannot but distribute part of the profits to foreign investors, or offer some economic benefits to them. This is beyond question. The matter in question is that we are now short of funds and are faced with enormous difficulties in our four modernizations. Self-reliance and independence should be the fundamental way to overcome these difficulties, while making use of foreign capital on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is an indispensable supplementary means. Making use of foreign capital and introducing advanced technology from abroad are in the fundamental interests of our socialist modernization. Under this major premise, our necessary concessions to some extent do not humiliate our nation and forfeit her sovereignty at all; instead, this precisely reflects our nation's great boldness of vision.

Some comrades hesitate about the implementation of the policy for making use of foreign capital because they are afraid that they may commit mistakes in doing so. It is unavoidable that some filth and mire of capitalism will be brought in after the adoption of the open-door policy, and we must do our best to resist the inroads of these dirty things. However, we cannot scrap our open-door policy because of this problem.

The work of making use of foreign capital and developing foreign economic relations is very serious and complicated. It is not easy to handle this work well if one does not have a high sense of political responsibility, rich knowledge about the relevant subjects, and a good command of information about international markets. This also makes some comrades "fear" this work. However, as long as we work cautiously and conscientiously, study hard, and continue to improve our professional competence for the interests of the nation, we will change our fearful feelings and become more courageous in our work. The great majority of cadres engaged in foreign economic work are working precisely in this manner. They make strict demands on themselves and have made gratifying achievements in their work. On the other hand, we also see that some people have degenerated into criminal offenders spurned by the people because they engage in speculation, graft, and bribery, and violate discipline and law without regard to the state's interests. However, the appearance of these phenomena should not be attributed to the open-door policy. Any one without strong willpower is apt to commit mistakes no matter whether he is engaged in foreign economic work or not.

If we are worried about the influence of the capitalist world, we merely see one side of the matter and fail to see the other side, which is more important. Why can't we make full use of our advantages to display the superiority of the socialist system and to expand the influence of socialism in the world through our efforts to develop foreign economic relations and through our dealings with foreign investors? If we only notice the influence of capitalism and fail to notice the influence of socialism, we will have a one-sided view of the matter and cannot correctly handle our work.

It is quite natural that this or that problem may appear in the course of making use of foreign capital and relaxing our policy in this regard. We should correctly distinguish a problem which is related to methods of carrying out a policy from a problem which is caused by the incorrectness of the policy, and must not mix up problems of these two different categories. Making use of foreign capital is a new policy in new circumstances. It is unavoidable that minor errors may exist in the implementation of this policy, because we still lack experience. As the saying goes, "how can one catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?" If, we recoil at the sight of problems appearing in the implementation of the policy and even doubt the correctness of the policy, how can we gain experience and press forward to win victory?

ENSURING CLOSE TIES BETWEEN CADRES, MASSES STRESSED

HK131201 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Wu Min: "We Must Institutionally Ensure Close Links Between Cadres and the Masses"]

[Text] The custom of forming close ties between cadres and masses is one of the most basic of our party's fine traditions. Since the party came to power, and particularly in the present new historical period, the question of how to maintain these close ties is one which affects the fate of our party.

In the past, the party fought a prolonged battle under the knives of a reactionary dictatorship. During that time, any problem between cadres and masses was strictly punished in the environment of struggle, and corrected with a bitter lesson. This, along with the profound inculcation of Comrade Mao Zedong's mass line and mass viewpoint within the party, meant that party cadres risked their lives in the courageous struggle to liberate the masses, while the masses saw the party cadres as their own family, so that the two groups maintained what amounted to blood ties.

Once the party became a party in power, the function of the above environment in testing and selecting cadres was no longer clear, and some people attempted to make use of the ruling party status to seek personal gain. This markedly increased the danger of the cadres becoming divorced from the masses. Our party was conscious of this danger. Around the time of the founding of the country, and at the eighth party congress, the party repeatedly stressed the importance of the mass line, and put forward a series of important measures to guard against cadres becoming divorced from the masses and the phenomenon of bureaucratism. But at the time, the question was considered mainly from an ideological point of view, with attention given only to conducting ideological and political education among the cadres, backed up by organizational discipline. During the 20 years following the late 1950's, due to increasingly serious "leftist" mistakes in the party's guiding ideology, it became almost impossible for ideological and political education among cadres to proceed correctly or to play its proper role. Efforts to prevent and overcome the tendency of cadres to become divorced from the masses gradually came into the mistaken sphere of "taking class struggle as the key link," and eventually developed into the "struggle against capitalist roaders" pursued during the Cultural Revolution. This naturally failed to correct the tendency for cadres to become divorced from the masses, and indeed caused this tendency to increase considerably, causing the party to lose prestige.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, experience caused the whole party to give even more deep and serious consideration to the question: How, ultimately, can we ensure close ties between the cadres and masses? It was under precisely these historical conditions that Comrade Deng Xiaoping amassed correct opinions from both within and outside the party, summed up historical experience at home and abroad, and on the one hand continued to stress the ideological and political education of cadres, and the function of strict party organizational discipline, while on the other hand, he clearly pointed out the issue of reforming the party and state leadership system. One important aim of the leadership system reform was the institutional avoidance and overcoming of the divorce of cadres from the masses. Referring to existing malpractices in the leadership system, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "These systems must be fundamentally reformed...without the solution to the system problem, a solution to the ideological problem remains insoluble. Therefore, though we have many times tried to combat bureaucratism in the past, we have seen very few results." "Only if we conduct a planned, step-by-step, and thorough reform of these malpractices will the masses have confidence in our leadership, the party, and socialism, and only then will our cause have boundless hope." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 288, 293)

Our party and state leadership system, as an important integral part of the whole socialist system in China, represents and guarantees the rights and interests of the people. It is incomparably superior to the political system in capitalist countries. But "a socialist society is not a fixed, unchanging thing, but like any other social system, can be seen as a constantly changing and reforming society." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 37, p 443) Similarly, our party and state system is not a solid, unchanging form, but must be constantly reformed and perfected. It does not have a long history, and inevitably has some drawbacks and faults. These are mainly that, first, for a long time we considered that a socialist system and a planned economy must involve highly centralized management of the economy, politics, culture, and society, with the result that leading organizations at all levels managed things which they should have left alone, managed them badly, or failed to manage them altogether. "This can be said to be a general bureaucratic problem for us at present." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 288)

This in turn inevitably led to the cadres divorcing themselves from reality and from the masses. Second, for a long time, our party and government organs, along with leadership organs in all the country's various enterprises and sectors, lacked a strict top-to-bottom administrative system and personal responsibility system, and also lacked strict and clear rules concerning the rights and duties of each person in each organization. This often meant that many cadres could not carry out their proper work with independent responsibility, and that many leading organs were unable to play their proper role, which even led to official documents being passed from hand to hand, wrangling between departments, and buckpassing, with consequent inefficiency. This inevitably had a damaging effect on cadre-masses relations. Third, the cadre system lacked such systems as employment, assessment, rewards and punishments, impeachment, elimination through competition, resignation, and retirement systems. This meant that cadres had a secure job whatever their work was like, could not leave their jobs, and could be promoted but not demoted. This, along with the influence and corruption of exploiting-class thinking, meant that some cadres began to care more about their own power and prospects than anything else, and began to spend time clearing the way for promotion rather than paying attention to the rights and demands of the masses. In fact, they came to see the post of cadre as both a glorious and a materially beneficial one. To achieve their own aims, they often went in for power struggles, reviving some of the bad habits of the old official world, and creating the phenomena of bureaucratism and privilege among cadres. These phenomena seriously eroded the close relations between cadres and masses. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "All the various mistakes of the past, though they did have to do with certain leading thinking and habits, they had more to do with the organization and work systems. If these systems are good, they make it possible for bad people to do what they like, but if they are bad they make it impossible for good people to do the right thing, and may even make them bad." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 293) If the existing shortcomings and malpractices in the leadership systems are not fundamentally reformed, certain problems which occurred in the past may reappear, and it will be difficult to revive and foster the most basic of the party's fine traditions, the close ties between the cadres and masses.

The institutional guarantee of close ties between the masses and cadres has great practical significance. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, marked results have been achieved in the reform of the party and state leadership system, results which have provided institutional guarantees of close cadre-masses ties. The streamlining and reform of organizations in particular is a key step in the entire system reform. The healthy progress of this work plays an important role in preventing and overcoming bureaucratism and guaranteeing close cadre-mass ties. The basic aim of our organizational reform, whether it be streamlining organizations, or solving the problem of aging cadres, is to overcome bureaucratism, improve work efficiency, and provide institutional guarantees of close ties between the cadres and masses. If we lose sight of this basic aim, it will be difficult to ensure that the organizational reform proceeds correctly.

Even after the streamlining of organizations, if we do not go a step further and establish and perfect the work responsibility system and reform work practices, it will be impossible to improve work efficiency, and may be impossible to prevent or overcome the tendency of cadres to divorce themselves from the masses. The newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres "cannot solve problems merely because they are young or have professional knowledge; they must also have a good work style. The most fundamental of these is the maintenance of close ties with the masses." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 202)

One of the important tasks of the whole party is to rectify its work style, and the core of this task is to foster the revolutionary spirit of working wholeheartedly in the service of the people, correcting all behavior which involves making use of position for personal gain, and opposing bureaucratism which is irresponsible to both the party and the people. The question of party spirit is ultimately a question of the relationship between the party and the people. Thirty-six years ago, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made the perspicacious comment: "Our party must maintain close ties with the masses. If party-masses relations are bad, there will be danger, and we will be strangled to death like Antaeus. The CPC could also be strangled to death! The party fears nothing but this." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol. 1, p 397) This remark of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's is as enlightening as Comrade Chen Yun's warning concerning "the question of party spirit is one which affects the life or death of the party in power." At the time, following the revival and rectification which came after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party spirit had already seen great improvements, and party-people ties were much closer than before. This was the main trend of party affairs. However, due to various objective and subjective reasons, party spirit has yet to take a fundamental turn for the better, and some party members and party cadres are still seriously divorced from the masses. Just as is stated in the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification": "At present, there are some party members and party cadres who have basically forgotten the guiding thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly. Instead of using the rights and working conditions invested in them by the party and the people to bring prosperity to the people, they try by every means to get personal gain for a few people around them." It could be said that of the various unhealthy tendencies existing within the party at present, the tendency for cadres to divorce themselves from the masses is the most fundamental and the most dangerous. If we are to correct this tendency, we must, as Deng Xiaoping pointed out, strengthen ideological and political education among party members and cadres, and enforce strict party discipline, but even more importantly, we must determine to carry out the appropriate system reforms. Put in concrete terms, this means first not letting go of the work of organizational reform during the party rectification. Those places which are now going through organizational reform must accord with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and carry out this work to a high standard and exacting demands, thereby forming the basis for the party rectification. Those areas and units in which the first step of organizational reform has been basically completed must, on the other hand, continue during the party rectification to establish and perfect the various work responsibility systems, and those systems concerning the NPC and grassroots democracy. Second, through the party rectification, we must "normalize and systematize the ideological and political education of party members," and "work hard to set up, build up, and reform all the various systems necessary to inner party life." ("CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification") If the problems in the system are not properly solved, ideological and political education and organizational discipline cannot play a role for long, and there will be no assurance that the rectification of party style will bring results. We must work hard to institutionally ensure the close links between cadres and the masses, and to ensure that party spirit undergoes a fundamental turn for the better.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON CONSTRUCTION NEAR XIAN

OW060451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- The General Offices of the party Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a circular against the erroneous practice of illegal land seizures and doing illegal construction work at the Lishan scenic and historical site.

The circular said: Lishan, in Lintong County, Shaanxi Province, is a key scenic and historical site of the state where the Huaqingchi hot spring and the warrior and horse figurines in Qin Shi Huang's tomb and the its scenic and historical site are well known at home and abroad. They are China's precious treasure. However, some units have ignored instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council on this matter and have wantonly seized land and carried out illegal construction projects. They have destroyed the historical relics and the environment and strained the hot spring resources. This situation must be stopped.

The circular demanded:

-- In the Lishan scenic and historical site, all illegal construction projects or projects whose legality is being questioned must be suspended immediately whether they are being built by units at the central level, the local level, or the Army. Banks should also stop funding these projects. The Shaanxi Provincial People's Government and Xian City People's Government should investigate and verify each illegal construction project which has either been completed or is still under construction, put forward their views on how to handle each case, and submit their reports to the State Council.

-- It is necessary to pay attention to working out the general plan for the development of the Lishan scenic and historical site according to the relevant State Council regulations. Prior to the approval of the plan, no new unit should be allowed to move in or start any large-scale construction project.

-- It is essential to strengthen the unified management of the Lishan scenic and historical site. All party, government, Army, and civilian units in this area must submit to the unified management of the scenic and historical site.

SCIENCE COMMISSION PLANS ADMINISTRATOR RETRAINING

OW130243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Wuhan, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The State Science and Technology Commission has decided to retrain all its 10,000 officials within the next three years.

The program will include directors and division chiefs of provincial and county science and technology commissions who are under 50 years old and have at least a senior middle school education. The first national training class opened at Wuhan computer training center here recently.

Each six-month class will include courses on the history and administration of science and technology, economic administration, analysis, prediction and policy-making on the development of technology, and administrative psychology. Electives covering the theory of probability, mathematical statistics, systematic engineering and the application of computers will also be offered.

Classes will also be held in Beijing and Shanghai and at provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels nationwide.

ANHUI IMPLEMENTS MORE FLEXIBLE ECONOMIC POLICY

OW140301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0825 GMT 11 Mar 84

[By reporter Zhang Guoqing]

[Text] Hefei, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- In carrying out party rectification, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee has overcome its problem of failure to closely relate study and work and has helped leading party cadres of provincial-level organs to further eliminate the influence of "left" ideas, boldly engage in reform, and do their work in a down-to-earth way while studying the documents on party rectification.

In early February the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of leading party member groups from organs directly under the province. The meeting urged all units to continue striving to eradicate the pernicious "left" influence in their work and to implement a more flexible economic policy commensurate with Anhui's actual situation so as to bring about rather sizeable progress in economic work this year. After the meeting Secretary Huang Huang and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee went separately to the provincial departments and bureaus responsible for communications, electric power, textile production, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industry, culture, and education to listen to work reports by the leading party member groups of these units. They also joined these units in studying how to create a new situation in their work.

With the provincial CPC Committee's assistance, the provincial Communications Department examined its problem of favoring "monopolized operations" while paying little attention to the transport capabilities of some households and the mistake of stressing control but ignoring the need for "flexibility." In view of the fact that there are 4,800 private vehicles in the province, it decided to give more training to the individual households engaged in transport so as to help them raise their technical level and to boost the total transport capacity of the province. To solve Anhui's annual 1 billion kilowatt-hour electricity shortage, the provincial electric power department has taken two measures: It is speeding up the construction of key power projects as planned, while preparing to raise funds in order to mobilize the masses to build electric power projects.

With aid from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial departments and bureaus concerned adopted a series of decisions to make policies more flexible while implementing Document No 1 of this year issued by the CPC Central Committee. The provincial tax bureau recently published the "circular on implementing a more flexible industrial and commercial tax policy to further the development of the rural economy." The provincial Forestry Department issued the "circular on alleviating the control of lumber, bamboo, and their products" and is prepared to work out some rules for staff members and workers to sign contracts for afforestation of barren mountains. As instructed by the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial grain department decided to give the 53 key grain-producing countries authority to distribute 500,000 jin of grain each year to support the development of the local food industry. In the meantime, more channels are allowed for grain sales, and the former rule that sales of grain to other provinces must be approved by this province has now been abolished. To support the peasants in developing the food industry in order to increase their income, the food department has decided that appropriate measures will be taken to encourage the peasants to develop food processing projects on their own.

HUANG HUANG TAKES PART IN ANHUI TREE PLANTING

OW140143 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The second youth tree-planting rally on the banks of Chao Hu, jointly sponsored by the Anhui Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial Forestry Department, was held ceremoniously this morning at (Changshuitan) in (Qiyang) township, Chaohu City. More than 2,000 young CYL members attended the rally.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, and Meng Fulin, and responsible persons of the Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Anhui, (Song Zhihe) and (Wang Enda), were present at the rally.

Comrade (Li Hongfa), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided over today's rally. Comrade Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech at the rally. After the rally, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, together with the young CYL members, planted trees on the bank of Chao Hu.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS CPPCC SESSION OPENING

OW140147 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The Second Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee opened this morning in Fuzhou. The main tasks of this session are to carry out ideological work and take concrete steps towards implementing the important instructions given by central leading comrades when they came to the province on inspection tours, to hear and examine the work report by the Standing Committee, to discuss the provincial CPPCC Committee's work for the future, to discuss the plan for revitalizing China in the spirit of great unification and unity, and to strengthen the united front work for compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries, to bring about the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The provincial CPPCC Committee members attending this session will also take part in the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as nonvoting participants. At that session, they will discuss a series of important questions, such as political and economic work, and the elimination of spiritual pollution in the province. They will also offer suggestions for bringing prosperity to Fujian.

A total of 462 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee are attending the current session. Also present at today's opening meeting were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Commission, and the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, including Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Yuan Gai, Wei Jinshui, and He Minxue.

The opening meeting was presided over by Zhang Kehui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made an opening address. Chen Xizhong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee. Another vice chairman, Zuo Fengmei, delivered a report on the handling of the motions introduced at the First Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee. The Literary and Historical Source Materials Research Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee presented a written report to the session on the work done in studying literary and historical source materials.

HUBEI HOLDS LABOR, PERSONNEL CONFERENCE

HK130916 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] To establish and implement the personal responsibility system; to greatly carry out reforms in labor, wage, and personnel systems; and to create a new situation in labor and personnel work while implementing party rectification were the central topics for discussion at a provincial conference on labor and personnel work which was held recently.

The conference was attended by the heads of various prefectoral, city, autonomous prefectoral, and county labor and personnel bureaus; and responsible comrades of the labor and personnel units directly under the provincial authorities. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, and Wang Libin, delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference held: To establish and implement the personal responsibility system among the organizations is the most important task in the present reform of the personnel system. We must grasp well this major task and do it in a down-to-earth manner. We must strive to begin the work in an all-round way within a short time. We must act in line with the actual conditions, and strengthen the ideological and political work. We must grasp the work well in the three basic links -- that is, to define the duties incumbent on each post, to conduct strict assessment, and to be strict and impartial in meting out reward and punishments, so that the personal responsibility system will be constantly perfected and will be standardized and systematized.

The conference held: To employ qualified personnel rationally and to give full play to the role of intellectuals are the major topics in the reform of the personnel system. Labor and personnel departments at all levels must heighten their understanding, do more practical work, and implement the party's policies toward intellectuals in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Wang Libin pointed out in his speech: On implementing policies toward the intellectuals this year, we must determinedly solve problems of hiring specialists from other fields who cannot apply what they have learned. We must actively implement the personnel system of recruiting and hiring specialists and technicians, and greatly promote the exchange of qualified personnel. We must make appropriate arrangements for returned Overseas Chinese specialists, and specialists and overseas students who have returned from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, as well as specialists who return to the country periodically. We must greatly advocate and encourage people to become specialists through independent study. We must be bold in employing well-trained personnel. In connection with the policy and stipulations, we must actively assist the intellectuals to solve the problem of separate locations of husband and wife and that relating to the removal of rural domiciles to towns. We must further improve conditions for their study, work, and living.

The conference held: The reform of the employment system is the important content of reforming the labor system. We must further do well in the work on the basis of the present system. We must continue to determinedly implement the employment principle of integrating the three systems. We must further develop the employment channels in the collective economy and individual economy. We must strive to make arrangements for people awaiting jobs as much as possible.

Tax departments must, in connection with the relevant stipulations of the province, deduct the tax amount of those collective economic organizations which are established by youths awaiting jobs in towns, or exempt them from taxation. Commercial and materials departments must ensure the supply of materials for collective and individual commercial organizations. Industrial and commercial administration departments must ensure that all organizations are run properly. All trades and departments must actively support the development of collective economy and individual economy.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK100838 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarian 2310 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, what are the economic advantages of our province? And how can we promote the economy with distinctive Hunan characteristics? These were the topics discussed at the symposium on boosting the Hunan economy, which was held in Hengyang City from 27 February to 4 March. At the meeting 161 experts, scholars, and cadres aired their views, earnestly approached the subjects, offered their opinions and suggestions, and presented a number of new viewpoints, new ideas, and new methods, thus further establishing confidence in attaining the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross output value of the national economy.

After making an analysis of the provincial situation, meeting participants set forth a tentative plan for the economic development of our province. They said: We must make the most of the agricultural advantages of our province by taking agriculture as a foundation and making good use of our agricultural advantages for promoting light industry. In that way we give full play to the advantages of light industry to develop the advantages of the whole industry, and then bring the advantages of the whole industry into full play to accelerate the economic development of the province. In this connection, we must restructure the setup of agricultural production, promote diversification, vigorously develop mountain areas, make use of water, and expand commune and brigade-run enterprises. And with these efforts to promote the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and to increase the value of their products through processing, we will be able to give full play to the agricultural advantages of our province. Thus we will have an abundance of raw materials for the development of our industry and good markets for industrial goods.

Meeting participants stressed: We must energetically develop the collectively-run industry in cities and towns which need less capital for investment, but which are very efficient and capable of suiting different conditions. We must make the commune and brigade-run industry in rural areas and the collectively-run industry in cities and towns become two major component parts of industry in our province.

A serious energy shortage is an obstacle to the development of industry and agriculture in our province. Meeting participants also put forward a number of useful suggestions on the conservation and exploitation of energy.

The acceleration of commodity circulation between urban and rural areas is a key to enlivening the economy of our province. Meeting participants held heated discussions on this subject and initiated many feasible and valuable proposals.

The meeting, which was jointly sponsored by the provincial committee for restructuring the economic system and the provincial Economic Research Center, received a total of 118 academic papers.

Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Vice Governor Yu Haichao attended and addressed the meeting.

HUNAN GROUPS CHECK POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK130850 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] From 10 March, 25 inspection groups composed of 100 cadres transferred by the provincial CPC Committee began to head separately for the provincial units, central units stationed in the province, and various prefectures and cities to inspect conditions for the implementation of policies on intellectuals. Those cadres who made up the inspection groups came from provincial units and various prefectures and districts. Of them, 30 were veteran cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines and who are acquainted with and keen on work related to intellectuals.

More exacting demands are imposed on current inspection than on previous ones. In previous cases, particular stress was laid on frameups and false and erroneous verdicts about intellectuals. In the current effort, emphasis is put on inspecting conditions for the implementation of various policies on intellectuals. On such points as whether intellectuals are being put on the same political footing, whether they are being used without hesitation in the assignment of work, whether they are receiving concern and care in life, and whether full play is being given to the enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals in carrying out modernization, a concrete inspection is to be made in six respects. The current inspection focuses on the backbone professionals among middle-aged and young intellectuals. Their problems will be solved directly.

Inspection groups sent to the lower levels will listen to briefings on concern shown by the leaders of various prefectures and cities and various units over the firm implementation of policies on intellectuals, and will encourage various areas and various departments to carry out inspections themselves. At the same time they will focus on inspecting those units found to be representative and help those, subject to inspection, improve their work and solve their problems.

From 7 to 9 March, the intellectuals policy implementation group of the provincial CPC Committee summoned all members of the inspection groups to a meeting to study relevant documents and discuss the problem of how to carry out inspection and ensure the further implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals on a solid basis.

Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Huang Daoqi), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, gave speeches at the meeting.

HUNAN LEADERS MEET PARTY RECTIFICATION GROUPS

HK130932 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has decided to send liaison groups to some of the first units involved in party rectification.

Various liaison groups yesterday afternoon headed separately for 11 units, such as the provincial Government Office, provincial Labor and Personnel Department, provincial Civil Affairs Department, provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, provincial Coal Industry Department, provincial Materials Supply Bureau, provincial Medicine Company, provincial Postal and Telecommunications Bureau, provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, provincial Public Health Department, and HUNAN RIBAO. This represents an important measure taken by the provincial CPC Commission for Guiding Party Rectification as a guarantee against excesses in carrying out party rectification in the first group of units involved. Before setting out members of the liaison groups underwent concentrated short-term studies. They were met by the leading comrades of the Hunan Provincial CPC Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Hunan. Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech during an interview with them. He said that the main task of a liaison group is to undertake to find out conditions regarding party rectification in the unit concerned, get acquainted with the relevant trends, listen to opinions from all sides, to reflect upon them quickly, and to make suggestions. Members of the liaison group must accept and respect the leadership of the party committee or the party group of the unit concerned and must also be good at handling independent and responsible work. Liaison group members should play the role of rendering help, exercising supervision, carrying out inspection, and making contacts in handling party rectification work in the unit concerned. In the interview, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhang Haifeng, head of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Hunan (Tan Wei), deputy head, (Zhang Qilong), adviser, and (Huang Daoji), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, gave speeches on the work of the liaison groups and relevant problems of the provincial CPC Committee.

HUNAN URGES REDUCTION IN MEETINGS, DOCUMENTS

HK131043 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently made a decision to reduce the number of meetings and documents to a minimum. The decision has the following stipulations:

1. Reduce the number of meetings to a minimum. No meeting should be held to arrange work which has already been arranged in issued documents. No meetings should be held to handle those problems which can be handled by means of the telephone and telegraph, or by people directly. No meetings should be held if leading cadres will not be assigned to lower levels to arrange work after the meetings. If a meeting is held at a higher level, it is not necessary to hold corresponding meetings at various lower levels. Except for urgent matters, no provincial telephone meetings should be held on the whole. Strict measures should be taken to control the holding of victory and commendation meetings. It is not necessary to invite responsible party and government persons from prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties to attend professional meetings held by various departments directly under the provincial government and, on the whole, responsible persons of other departments should not be invited to attend the meetings either. It is necessary to strictly implement the system of examining and approving meetings.

If a meeting has more than 100 people attending or lasts over 7 days and is held by a department directly under the provincial government, or if responsible party and government persons from prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties are invited to attend, an application should be made half a month in advance to the general office of the provincial CPC Committee or the general office of the provincial government and should be examined and approved at a routine work meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee or a routine work meeting of the provincial governor.

2. Straighten out the style of meetings. While holding meetings, it is necessary to pay attention to the real effect and ensure quality. Full preparations should be made before meetings. Discussions should be held and resolutions be made at all meetings so as to genuinely resolve problems. On the whole, no opening or closing ceremonies should be held at various work meetings and no photographs or videorecordings should be made. Except for important provincial meetings, it is not necessary for newspapers, radio, and television stations to issue special dispatches on general work meetings. It is necessary to cut down on meeting expenses. The contract system should be adopted in arranging meetings and surplus money can be retained and no subsidies will be given in the event of overspending. No year-end subsidies will be given either. It is impermissible to issue meeting souvenirs. On the whole, medals instead of awards should be given to commend advanced people. Meetings should not be held in scenic spots or tourist centers. It is impermissible to take advantage of meetings to eat and drink extravagantly and go on trips to scenic spots.

3. Reduce the number of documents. It is not necessary to again issue documents that deal with those matters which have already been arranged at meetings and which can be settled over the telephone or in face-to-face discussions.

4. Straighten out bulletins. All departments directly under the provincial government must immediately straighten out various existing bulletins, including internally circulated publications, and all bulletins and publications must once again go through the approval procedure. Without the approval of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, they are not allowed to be printed or distributed. Each unit above the department and the bureau level is permitted to print only one kind of bulletin or internal publication to be distributed to the grassroots units. On the whole, units of the second grade and temporary organizations should not compile or print bulletins nor publications.

GUIZHOU LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN TREE PLANTING

HK131113 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [12 March] the provincial and Guiyang City party, government, Army leaders, and 200,000 people in Guiyang took an active part in the tree-planting activities. They went to the mountain areas and planted 500,000 trees.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhu Houze and Su Gang, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, other leading comrades, and cadres of the leading organs of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Consultative Commission went to the suburbs to plant trees with the masses.

RESTRUCTURING IMPROVES CHONGQING'S ECONOMYReport on Reforms

HK130244 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Report: "Chongqing City Achieves Initial Results in Economic System Restructuring"]

[Text] A good beginning has appeared in turning Chongqing into an economic center on the upper reaches of the Changjiang. This is attributed to the full-scale restructuring of the economic setup which is being carried out by the city's CPC Committee and government according to the party's line of fully mobilizing the masses of people.

In March 1983 the party Central Committee and the State Council made a decision to carry out a full-scale restructuring of the economic setup as an experiment in Chongqing. Since then, the city's CPC Committee and government immediately aroused the initiative of the cadres and masses of the departments concerned in order to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas in working out relevant plans. With the support of the State Council's ministries and commissions and the province's departments and bureaus, more than 200 people, including leaders, experts, and responsible persons of the city's departments concerned, mapped out within a month and more 26 draft plans for changing some war industrial enterprises to manufacturing consumer goods and for reforming systems of commodity circulation, railway transport, shipping, foreign trade, and banking. In the course of mapping out these plans, the city's CPC Committee and government freed themselves from old ideas and supported the masses for their spirit of making innovation and exploration. The city's research office for social sciences and committee for system restructuring prepared 100 relevant theoretical subjects for discussion among people on all fronts and also sponsored two theoretical discussion meetings in June and November 1983 respectively. Many academic papers were submitted by theoretical workers, practical workers, cadres, ordinary people, teachers, and students.

In order to give full play to the role of a commodity circulation center in the southwest of Chongqing City, an open commodity circulation system with as few levels of management as possible for diversified economy has been tentatively established. Now the commodity circulation between the city and rural areas is fluent enough. Meanwhile the city has established some large trading centers for industrial goods and has opened 16 wholesale markets for small household articles, 9 wholesale markets for farm products, and 30 warehouses.

Moreover, 19 commercial districts have been designated for peddlers to set up booths. The city has also established wholesale and commission agents in a dozen large and medium-sized cities in Sichuan and other provinces, thus strengthening economic ties with many places in southwest China. The war industry is well developed in Chongqing. Through reforms, new achievements have been made in changing war production to the manufacturing of new consumer goods such as motorcycles, miniature vans, and food packaging materials. War industrial enterprises have drawn up, hand in hand with civil industrial enterprises, development plans for more than 60 products in 5 categories. The city's industrial departments have assisted smaller county and prefecture-run factories by disseminating techniques and transferring equipment with a view to accelerating development together and getting the economy to flourish.

The restructuring of the economic system has contributed to better economic results as it struck a deep resonance in the hearts of the people and aroused their initiative. The city's industrial and agricultural output in 1983 was 8.88 percent over 1982. The total volume of retail sales of social commodities was 7.46 percent higher and fiscal revenue 10.18 percent more.

Chongqing Mayor Interviewed

HK130332 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Report: "An Interview with Chongqing Mayor Yu Hanqing on the City's Full-Scale Restructuring of the Economic System"]

[Text] Nearly a year has passed since the party Central Committee and the State Council made a decision in March 1983 to carry out a full-scale restructuring of Chongqing's economic system as an experiment. People are eager to know how the restructuring is going on. In a recent interview with Yu Hanqing, mayor of Chongqing, he spoke to this reporter on the experiment being carried out in restructuring of the city's economic system.

Question: First of all, would you like to speak about the significance of selecting Chongqing as a place to stage an experiment in restructuring the economic system in a comprehensive way?

Answer: Chongqing is a city with a solid foundation of integrative industries, especially the war industry, so it has great potentials. Also, the city was once an economic center on the upper reaches of the Changjiang in the past. However, due to the system of separating departmental management from regional management and urban management from rural management, the city's economic development was hedged in and failed to make the most of being an economic center. The full-scale restructuring of the economic system being carried out in Chongqing is aimed precisely at overcoming drawbacks and shortcomings in the existing system which hinder the development of the productive force in an effort to gain experiences in establishing the socialist economic system with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Just as the party Central Committee and the State Council pointed out, a successful experiment in restructuring the economic system in Chongqing "will carry a deep significance for our efforts to further enliven and develop the economy in southwestern China, to search for new ways of combining war production with civil production, and to build economic districts which take large cities as centers." The decision to carry out a full-scale restructuring of the economic setup as an experiment in a large city like Chongqing "is an important policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in the current reforms being carried out in various fields of work in our country."

Question: Why must we say that reforms are the key to creating a new situation in the socialist modernization drive? May I have your views on this question in connection with the practice of reforms in Chongqing?

Answer: If we fail to carry out a series of reforms, we can hardly create a new situation in the socialist modernization drive. As I have mentioned before, Chongqing is a city with great potentials, but they have not yet been brought into full play. Of course there are many reasons leading to such a situation, but one of the reasons is the question concerning the economic system. Not carrying out reforms is like having no way out. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee, the city has achieved relatively good results in the initial stage of reforms since last year. For example, if enterprises applied for foreign exchange loans in the past, the application had to be approved, taking some months by the leadership at various levels. However, thanks to the practice of reforms, the Chongqing branch of the Bank of China, which has been granted more power in foreign exchange control, can now approve applications for foreign exchange loans promptly. The Chongqing No 2 knitting mill applied for foreign exchange loans to import hosiery machines; the application was approved within 3 days. Reforms have aroused the initiative of cadres and the masses and stimulated economic development. Citing the industrial enterprises run by the city's government as a case in point, their output value in 1983 was 12.53 percent over 1982, profits were up 26.93 percent, and that part of the profits turned over to the state 180.6 percent more. Thus, a good situation has appeared, in which output value and profits increase simultaneously and the rise in profits surpasses that of output value. Anyway, the practice of reforms in Chongqing City has proved that reforms are the key to creating a new situation.

Question: Are there any new plans for the experimental reforms in Chongqing this year? And how will the reforms be further carried out?

Answer: The year 1983 ushered in a good beginning of reforms for Chongqing. In 1984 we are carrying out reforms particularly for the tax system, the planning system, the system of commodity circulation, and the wage and reward system. Meanwhile we will also adopt reforms in coordination and in line with the actual conditions in the areas of science and technology, material supply, pricing, finance, urban construction, and transport. We hope to make great achievements and new breakthroughs. To institute reforms is like waging a revolution and certainly involves different spheres of work. To advance the reforms in Chongqing, I think we must continuously enhance our consciousness of carrying out reforms. We must establish confidence and press forward in the face of difficulties, but we should not be overanxious for quick results and act with undue haste. We must strengthen our sense of taking the situation as a whole and properly handle the relationship involving various fields. For example, we must facilitate more and good service to our neighboring areas rendering them assistance in economic development. We must always attach primary importance to the state interests, all reforms must be beneficial to the steady increase of state revenue, and we should in no way scramble for power and profit for our own districts, departments, and units. Without the leadership and support of the party Central Committee and the departments and bureaus of our province, without the coordination and cooperation of the neighboring areas, and without the concerted efforts of 14 million workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres at various levels of the city, we can accomplish nothing in reforms. With the approval of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Chongqing City has been granted the power corresponding to the provincial level in economic management, and the Yongchuan area has been amalgamated with Chongqing City.

The provincial's People's Government has also decided to put 66 provincial enterprises in industry, transport, house building, and commerce, as well as scientific research and cultural units under the administrative level of Chongqing City. All these contribute much to the reforms in Chongqing City. We are resolved that we will, by carrying out the spirit of the 12th national party congress and party rectification, carry the experimental reforms in Chongqing to a new stage so that we will live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the broad masses of people.

YUANNAN LEADERS JOIN IN ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES

HK130737 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Today is Arbor Day. More than 100,000 cadres and people of Kunming City crowded the streets, courts, and outskirts of the city to plant trees and grow flowers and grasses. According to preliminary estimates, a total of over 350,000 trees and flowers were planted throughout the city.

Early in the morning, An Pingsheng and other party, government, and Army leaders of the province and city gathered along (Guangpu) gully of the (Yiliu) People's Commune in (Huanle) District. Together with more than 1,000 cadres and the masses, they worked with hoes and made furrows for planting trees.

YUNNAN HOLDS FORUM ON 1983-84 ECONOMIC WORK

HK130735 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] A provincial conference on economic work opened in Kunming on 12 March. The main agenda of the meeting was to carry out the spirit of the national economic work conference, review the 1983 work, and assign tasks for 1984 on the problem of achieving better economic results and creating a new situation.

At the plenary session of 12 March, (Li Yuhai), vice chairman of the provincial Economic Commission, conveyed the spirit of the national economic work conference, and Vice Governor Zhu Kui gave a report entitled "Emancipate Our Minds, Carry Out a More Flexible Policy, and Strive to Create a New Situation in the Province's Economic Work."

In his report, Comrade Zhu Kui said: Under the guidance of the 12th CPC National Congress spirit, in 1983 we conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee principles and policies of shifting all economic work onto the track of centering on achieving better economic results so that the province's economy continued to develop steadily while being readjusted. The situation was gratifying. In 1983, we recorded an all-time high not only in the output of grain, oil crops, sugarcane, tea, and pork, but also in the gross value of industrial production, and fiscal revenue. Markets in the urban and rural areas were never so prosperous as in 1983, and a simultaneous rise was recorded in both production and results.

Comrade Zhu Kui said: The province's economic work in 1984 should take party rectification as an impetus. We should conscientiously study and implement the central Document No 1 and continue to carry out the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving. Meanwhile, centering on achieving better economic results, we must further emancipate outside our minds in order to adopt more flexible policies, open up to the outside world, enliven the province's economy, improve commodity circulation channels, give the reins to the development of commodity production, ensure a simultaneous rise in output value, tax, profit, and fiscal revenue, and strive to make greater breakthroughs in the results and growth rate of 1984 economic work so that the masses will be able to get rich as soon as possible.

NEI MONGGOL URGES SUPPLY, MARKETING REFORM

SK120114 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The regional meeting of directors of league and city supply and marketing cooperatives concluded on 9 March. The meeting called for efforts to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1, continuously reform the system of supply and marketing cooperatives, and turn supply and marketing cooperatives into true cooperative commercial units collectively owned by the peasants and herdsmen and into centers for developing commodity production and serving the rural and pastoral areas.

After earnestly studying the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1, the meeting noted that in line with the actual conditions of the region, grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives should make five breakthroughs in the reform. These breakthroughs are:

1. It is necessary to make a breakthrough in the personnel system. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives should gradually establish a personnel system under which cadres may be promoted or removed and staff and workers may be employed or released and which suits the characteristics of cooperative commercial units. The leading persons of the grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives will be elected instead of being appointed. Technical and managerial personnel will be employed on the basis of their skills, and new workers will be hired on a contract basis.
2. It is necessary to make a breakthrough in the system under which the shares of peasants and herdsmen are limited. Vigorous efforts should be made to encourage peasants and herdsmen to buy shares on a voluntary basis.
3. It is necessary to make a breakthrough in the present limited scope of business and service. Supply and marketing cooperatives should actively strive to satisfy the peasants and herdsmen's needs of farm and sideline product sales, supply of capital goods for production and daily life, and services and do what peasants and herdsmen really want them to do.
4. It is necessary to change the wage system to ensure more pay for more work and eliminate egalitarianism in distribution. In line with their specific conditions, grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives may implement the floating wage system, the floating raise system, the piece-rate wage system, the bonus system, and the work allowance system.
5. Flexibility should be granted to supply and marketing cooperatives in fixing prices.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON RECTIFICATION LEADERSHIP

SK140531 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GM 13 Mar 84

[Station commentator's article: "Pay Close Attention to and Do a Good Job in Rectification and Correction"]

[Excerpts] It is an important principle to conduct rectification and correction simultaneously during the present party rectification. During recent studies of party rectification documents, some of the party rectification units of the first group focused their efforts on rectifying and correcting such malpractices as abusing power to seek selfish interests and bureaucracy.

This enabled the masses inside and outside of the party to see the good results in party rectification and satisfied them. Party rectification has been vigorously conducted.

Leaders of some units, however, did not attach enough importance to the work of simultaneous rectification and correction and had different ideas about this work. As a result, the work proceeded slowly in these units and has not taken on a new aspect. It is hoped that these leading comrades will rid themselves of misgivings, correct their attitude, pull themselves together, and exert efforts to make a success of the work.

In doing the work of simultaneous rectification and correction, we should first pay attention to the problems of abusing power to seek selfish interests and of an irresponsible bureaucratic attitude. We should particularly step up our efforts to deal with the malpractices which the masses are most concerned about and are most dissatisfied with and which can best serve as an education. Veteran cadres should be examples and take the lead in doing the work. In order to promote and make a success of this work, leading cadres should have the courage to cope with difficulties. This work will unavoidably involve some people, the network of personal relations and some leading cadres, that is, some long-standing, big and difficult problems. If leading cadres dare not tackle these problems, if they skirt around them once they encounter difficulties in dealing with them, the work will not improve. Facts have proven that without strong party spirit, without courage and zeal, there will be no success in this work. All party members, particularly leading party cadres, should proceed from the party's cause and the interests of the people in doing everything, keep to the stand of party spirit and party principles, seek truth instead of trying to save face, and dare to wage a resolute struggle against unhealthy trends.

In the course of party rectification, we should protect and support comrades who have the courage to correct malpractices. We must strictly handle the party members, particularly leading cadres, who continue to indulge themselves in malpractices in the course of rectification and who create obstacles to the rectification and retaliate against others.

The work to conduct rectification and make corrections is a major task concerning policies. In the course of the work we should pay attention to policies, seek truth from facts, and make everything fair and reasonable. When we are dealing with problems concerning personal interests, in particular, we should guard against [words indistinct] and the trend of absolute egalitarianism to ensure that the work develops steadily and soundly along a correct path.

GUO FENG COMMENDS HU QIAOMU ARTICLE AT LIAONING FORUM

SK140741 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpts] On 8 March, the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee held a forum to concentrate on discussing Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article regarding the issue of humanism and alienation. Opinions offered at the forum have shown that, in line with the stand, viewpoint, and methodology of Marxism and the principle of integrating theory with practice, Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article deeply expounded on the motive force accelerating the progress of human society, the guiding ideology of continuously advancing socialist society, and the reason why we should publicize and study socialist humanism. The article revealed the core and essence of controversies over humanism and alienation, and fundamentally established a demarcation line between Marxist historical materialism and humanist historical idealism.

In offering his opinions at the forum, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: Historical materialism is the fundamental theory of Marxism. It is worth noting that our comrades who have studied Marxism for many years have taken the wrong road of historical idealism by mistaking the issue of humanism. There is no doubt that such wrongdoing is related to the fact that these comrades have strayed from the masses in the practice of waging struggles. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article set an example in which theories are integrated with practice. Our theoretical, literary, and art workers should go deep among the masses to wage practical struggles and to learn from the people's new, vigorous life. By so doing they can write good articles and works beneficial to the people.

Comrade Guo Feng stated: At present, some youths are fond of talking about the value and freedom of human beings. However, they are only proceeding from their personal interest and deviating from concrete social relations and from the situation prevailing in social production. How can they then make a clear conclusion in their talks? Therefore, I would like to advise young friends to read Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article carefully, and they will be inspired.

Comrade Guo Feng stated: The important task for the ideological front is to lead the broad masses of party members and youths, particularly students of universities, colleges, and secondary institutes, to discern the value of the human being and to truly deal with problems ideologically and theoretically. Therefore, the broad masses of party members, party member cadres, and comrades in charge of ideological and political work should earnestly study Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article and should master it thoroughly so that they can arm themselves with the essence of the article to contribute to conducting extensive and penetrating ideological and political work and to strengthening the building of spiritual civilization.

In referring to building civilized units, Comrade Guo Feng stressed: Efforts should be made to grasp the work of building both material and spiritual civilization, to regard economic construction as a basis, to advance material production, and to show concern for the people's livelihood. Meanwhile, a good job should be done in building spiritual civilization. Publicizing and enforcing socialist humanism is one of the important tasks in building socialist spiritual civilization with communism at its core. We should ensure that the two civilizations can promote each other and achieve mutual progress so that we can unite as one and strive to fulfill the general target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

NINGXIA COMMENTARY URGES END TO BUREAUCRATISM

HK110614 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Eliminating Bureaucratism Is an Important Content of Rectifying Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] At present there are conspicuous malpractices in certain units in Ningxia. In particular, the bureaucratic work style is a major problem that must urgently be solved in certain leading organs. The revolutionary will of certain leading party-member cadres has decayed, and they have displayed a gravely bureaucratic work style. They pay no heed to the masses' woes or the revolutionary cause. They pass the buck to each other, even causing serious mistakes and waste. This has an adverse impact on the party's prestige and causes huge losses in state construction.

Units that have already launched party rectification must regard opposing and overcoming bureaucratism as an important content of rectifying work style, and use typical examples to educate the party members and cadres to establish the idea and work style of serving the people wholeheartedly. In units that have not yet launched party rectification, if major losses have been caused in work as a result of grave bureaucratism, such incidents should be promptly dealt with instead of waiting to solve them after launching party rectification.

NINGXIA DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION ARRANGEMENTS

HK140246 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] According to NINGXIA RIBAO, the regional CPC Committee has made further arrangements for party rectification in the region in accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent important speech on party rectification work and Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on a number of matters for attention during the stage of comparison and examination.

On 10 March Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and deputy head of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, presided over a meeting of responsible comrades of regional departments. (Nie Jifeng), leader of the liaison group sent to Ningxia by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, made a speech. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and deputy head of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, gave a summing-up of party rectification work in Ningxia in the previous stage and outlined arrangements for further studying and implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech and Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and for doing a good job in party rectification work in the region.

Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out: To ensure that the study stage of party rectification is not superficially handled, we must presently grasp well the following points: 1) Focus on the issue of unifying thinking. 2) Continue to seriously implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. 3) Continue to get a good grasp of weeding out the three types of people. 4) Further strengthen leadership over party rectification work.

In conclusion, Comrade Hao Tingzao put forward a number of issues which require present attention: 1) Seriously uproot factionalism and strengthen party spirit. 2) Pay attention to bringing into play the role of veteran cadres in party rectification. 3) Enthusiastically welcome criticisms from the lower levels. 4) It is necessary to continue to get a good grasp of building the leadership groups while carrying out rectification.

5) We must continue to do a good job in eliminating spiritual pollution.

Comrade (Nie Jifeng) pointed out in his speech: The regional CPC Committee's arrangements for current party rectification work are in line with Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. He said: All units carrying out party rectification must act according to this circular. Where the conditions are ripe those units can switch to the stage of comparison and examination. Where the conditions are not yet ripe those units should seriously make up for the missed lessons. In this respect, we should not treat all units the same way irrespective of their situation. We must seriously implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and ensure that party rectification is not superficially done.

He emphatically pointed out: The key to carrying out comparison and examination lies in seriously conducting criticism and self-criticism. In the process of doing this, it is particularly important to clear away factionalist interference, strictly observe the basic policies laid down in the Central Committee's decision on party rectification, and carry out criticism and self-criticism for the general goal of party rectification.

SHAANXI LEADERS ATTEND ADVANCED UNITS' CONGRESS

HK131021 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi provincial congress of advanced units and advanced individuals in supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and armymen, supporting the government, and cherishing the people, successfully concluded this afternoon. The closing ceremony was presided over by (Wang Lanjiang), political commissar of the Shaanxi Military District.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the party, government, and Shaanxi Military District, including Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Sengui, secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Committee; Yan Kelun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Bai Jinian and Xu Shanlin, vice governors; Lu Jianren, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Xie Tingbi), commander of the Shaanxi Military District; (Wang Lanjiang), political commissar of the Shaanxi Military District; and (Li Jingquan), deputy political commissar.

At the congress, representatives of 22 advanced collectives and advanced individuals exchanged experiences, which were unanimously praised by the representatives present.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Shaanxi Military District, spoke at the closing ceremony. In his conclusion Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Since last year, the PLA units stationed in Shaanxi and local units have made joint efforts to build spiritual civilization. They have further kept close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; they have promoted an improvement in the general mood of society. This is pioneering work. We must penetratingly and persistently launch this drive, which embodies the modern relationship between the Army and the government and the Army and the people, so as to greet with new and even greater achievements the national congress of advanced units and advanced individuals in supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and armymen, supporting the government, and cherishing the people and the 35th anniversary of the founding of our country.

SHAANXI MEETING ON SPRING FARMING ACTIVITIES

HK120346 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference yesterday evening to make arrangements for the province's spring afforestation work and current spring farmwork. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Li Qingwei presided. Vice Governor Bai Jinian made a speech, dwelling on the question of further relaxing the policies and emancipating the mind in accelerating the pace of the greening the province.

In view of the problems in further relaxing forestry policies in the province, Bai Jinian emphasized: There should be no limits set in defining the areas of private mountains. If the masses want to do contract work on barren mountains and land in addition to private mountains, they should be given favored treatment, and such contracts for planting trees and grass can be allowed to span the boundaries of townships. Collective forest farms can institute single or joint household contract operations. Production work that is suitable for contracting on state forestry farms can be contracted to teams, groups, or individual workers, and the local masses. The forestry departments must seriously look into the policies on felling, processing, and sales of timber in the forest areas, enliven the economy in those areas, and ensure that the peasants there enjoy tangible benefits.

Speaking on current spring farming activities, Bai Jinian criticized the negligent idea of certain comrades who rely on luck, lack sufficient understanding of the current drought, and also have a tendency of blind optimism. He said: At present there is a rather serious spring drought in the province, which is becoming apparent. The party and government leading organs and the cadres and masses must urgently mobilize and rapidly whip up an upsurge of spring farmwork centered on fighting drought.

Bai Jinian also pointed out: The people's governments in disaster areas must make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses there to ensure the smooth progress of spring farming.

XINJIANG LEADERS ATTEND ARBOR DAY ACTIVITIES

HK130844 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Today is Arbor Day. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPPCC, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps delightedly went to Turpan County, known as fairyland, to take part in tree-planting activities with people of various nationalities there.

Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Janabil, Song Hanliang, (Huerxie Apawula), (Ma Sen), (Simayi Yangsennuofu), Meng Shulin, (Chen Xu), and (Xie Gaozhong) went to (Wudaolin) planting point to plow land and plant small trees with cadres and masses.

During the break, Comrade Wang Enmao said to the cadres and masses: In recent years, Turpan County has made great achievements in afforestation. I hope that the county will make continuous efforts to make itself an advanced and model county in afforestation.

Also taking part in today's tree-planting activities were (Zhao Jianmin), head of the liaison group dispatched to Xinjiang by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; (Wang Zhenlin), deputy head of the liaison group; and other comrades.

In the afternoon, Tomur Dawamat, Song Hanliang, and other leading comrades also went to [words indistinct] in Toksun County to take part in the tree-planting activities.

XINJIANG OFFICIAL ADDRESSES RURAL WORK FORUM

HK130918 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Today at the rural work conference regional CPC Secretary Li Jiayu made a report on earnestly implementing the CPC Central Committee's two No 1 Documents and further developing the new situation in the region's rural work, raising this year's main task for the region's rural work, namely, to further stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, continuously and deeply carry out five-good construction in rural and pastoral areas, strengthen the work of promoting agricultural science and technology, develop rural productive forces, strive to raise economic results, strengthen the reform of the rural economic system, open circulation channels, and vigorously develop commodity production.

In his report Li Jiayu reviewed the achievements the region has made as a result of implementing last year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, summed up experiences in rural work, and presented this year's eight tasks.

1. It is necessary to continuously stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and further arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen.
2. It is necessary to vigorously support key and specialized households and economic combinations to develop commodity production.
3. It is necessary to accelerate the reform of the rural economic system in order to open the channels and enliven the rural economy.
4. It is necessary to vigorously carry out five-good construction in the rural areas centered on water conservancy and continuously improve conditions in agricultural and animal husbandry production.
5. Readjust the agricultural structure and apply science and technology to promote a change toward agricultural modernization.
6. It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of changing losses into profits in state-run farms and pastures, and bring their role in building modernization into full play.
7. Do a good job in bringing about a separation between government administration and people's communes and strengthen the building of political power in grassroots units.
8. It is necessary to vigorously aid troubled households.

KMT OFFICIAL URGES MODIFYING 'NO-CONTACT' POLICY

HK131220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 84 p 4

[Report by Bao Ze: "A 'Member of the KMT Central Advisory Committee' in Taiwan Points Out That the 'Policy of Taking No Heed' of the Appeal for Reunification Will Not Work"]

[Text] The 22 February LIANHE BAO [LIEN HO PAO], published in Taiwan, gives prominence to an article on Chiang Ching-kuo's "concept of democracy" [min ben si xiang 3046 2609 1835 1927] by a "member of the Central Advisory Committee" of the KMT.

The article says: The "Second Plenary Session" of the Chinese KMT Central Committee opened on 14 February. He [the author of the article] "was personally present at the session" and "listened to" the "speech" by Chiang Ching-kuo. In his "speech," Chiang Ching-kuo called for "opening the front door, taking the broad road, pushing ahead the party's resurgence, improving the party's working method, strengthening the implementation of the party's policies, and constantly working for the interests of our compatriots."

The article then points out: By definition, the word "compatriots" or people mentioned in the appeal for "constantly working for the interests of our compatriots" of course also refers to the 20 million Overseas Chinese, apart from the 18 million people in Taiwan. But, are the 1 billion people on the mainland also included? I [the author of the article] think they should also be included. Therefore, we should also open the front door to them and take the broad road along with them. But how should we "open the front door" and "take the broad road"? Should we launch a "military counter-offensive" or "reunify the country by force of arms"? These proposals in fact mean "closing the front door" rather than "opening the front door," and "taking to evil ways" rather than "taking the broad road." In dealing with the mainland's proposal to establish postal, transport, and trade relations between the mainland and Taiwan, our "government" decided, from the very beginning, to close all postal, transport, and trade channels. Could we just modify the "three nos" policy so that communication between the people on the mainland and on Taiwan is resumed through "covert channels"? But our "government" has always insisted that there should be no talks, no compromises, and no contact, and that any violators will "be punished by military law."

In conclusion, the author of the article indicates sighingly and with a feeling of grief: "However, I do not think that we can repulse the enemy by putting up a 'sign to show our refusal to fight.'"

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO IMPROVE U.S. TRADE IMBALANCE

OW140339 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, March 14 (CNA) -- To improve the trade imbalance between Taiwan and the United States, the government has decided both to send several purchasing groups to the U.S. and to purchase more from the U.S. market this year, the Ad Hoc Committee on Republic of China-U.S. Foreign Trade, a cabinet agency, reported recently. Following is a summary of the decisions reached by the committee:

-- In addition to promoting free imports, the government plans to cooperate with American manufacturers to hold large-scale trade shows in Taiwan, so as to help boost sales of American-made products on the local market.

-- The government will send two purchasing groups to the U.S. in 1984 instead of the previous buy-American mission each year. In addition, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Alaska's becoming the fiftieth state of the U.S., the government will send a trade mission there to attend ceremonies and to establish appropriate import channels for the local department store industry.

Over the past few years, the Government has taken various measures aimed at correcting the trade imbalance between the ROC and the U.S. At present, Taiwan remains the U.S.' sixth largest trading partner. Last year, the nation's two-way trade with the U.S. amounted to U.S. \$15.98 billion, leaving a surplus of U.S. \$669 billion [as received] in Taiwan's favor.

ECONOMIC MINISTER ON FREE TRADE IMPLEMENTATION

OW140307 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, March 14 (CNA) -- Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung said a schedule has been set for a gradual implementation of free trade policy in the Republic of China. He called for attention to the word "gradual," saying the government did not change its economic policy overnight. He told the nation's lawmakers Tuesday that in line with this policy, tax rebates for local manufacturers will be lifted step by step over next five years so that domestic industries will not be overprotected in the future. Manufacturers here can get rebates on the taxes they have paid for importing materials if these materials are later processed into products for export.

In a Legislative Yuan meeting Tuesday, he said adequate protection will still be given to industries that are in their initial stage of development. However, he added, such protection will be limited to tariffs imposed on similar imported products instead of an outright ban on imports.

With regard to the possible oil crisis that may emerge as a result of the Persian Gulf war, the minister said this will not be a problem for Taiwan alone. It will be a global issue, he added. As a corollary of this judgement, he said a short-term oil embargo in the Gulf is therefore probable while a long-term embargo is less likely. He stated that the government has prepared some effective measures to cope with short-term embargoes. Among the measures, he cited diversification of oil sources and a reserve sufficient to meet domestic demand for 165 days. He also reported Taiwan Power Company's coal and oil reserves enough to help the power supplier weather through this possible difficulty.

JI PENGFEI COMMENTS ON INVESTMENT IN HONG KONG

HK130206 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 13 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Now's the perfect time for businessmen and industrialists to invest in Hong Kong. That's the advice given by a top Chinese official, Mr Ji Pengfei, when he met the president of the Hong Kong Baptist College, Dr Daniel Tse, who visited China recently. Dr Tse said Mr Ji, who is the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, was very concerned with the situation after the Hong Kong dollar fluctuated wildly in September last year.

He told the Chinese leader that the confidence of Hong Kong people had generally been restored after that crisis. "However, I told Mr Ji there are still some businessmen and industrialists who are worried about Hong Kong's future and this has deterred them from investing further in the colony." "Such a phenomenon can, in the long term, affect Hong Kong's competitiveness in the world market," he added. Mr Ji replied that this deserved to be studied.

However, Mr Ji was quick to add that narrow-minded people might be worried about investing but far-sighted people would find this is a good time to invest in Hong Kong, Dr Tse said. Asked if Mr Ji had mentioned any means to speed up gathering the views of the grassroots level in Hong Kong before the September announcement, Dr Tse said Mr Ji did not specify ways of doing so. "However, in my opinion, China is eager to know this," he said. "And I think the Chinese authorities will adjust its policy towards Hong Kong according to public opinion here," he said.

Mr Ji stressed that anyone capable of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong can take part in the future administration of the colony. Dr Tse also said Mr Ji was not sure if the details of an agreement on the future of Hong Kong could be announced in July as hoped by Mr Li Jusheng, the second director of the local branch of XINHUA News Agency. "Mr Ji said it will take time to work out this aspect." "He mentioned China has made clear its broad principles on the 1997 issue."

Dr Tse said the impression he obtained from his visit was that China was eager to maintain the stability and prosperity of the colony. Asked whether he had submitted any proposal to Mr Ji on the future of Hong Kong, Dr Tse said he had not as his visit concerned mainly educational matters.

Yesterday, he told his students at a Baptist College meeting that China was intensifying efforts to promote distant learning. "For instance, learning through television and by mail are greatly encouraged," he said. Also, an open university and a university for old people are being set up, he added. More Chinese people will have the opportunity to receive higher education, and this will help in the development of China in future, he said. He said Hong Kong educationalists would be able to gain valuable experience and information on the development of this form of education from the Chinese in future.

TAIWAN DISCUSSING SPURIOUS 'MULTISYSTEM' ISSUE

HK091220 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 8 Mar 84 p 1

["New Talk" column: "One Country With Two Systems, and a 'Multisystem Country'"]

[Text] Recently, Taiwan public opinion once again has engaged in a heated discussion over the concept of a "multisystem country." The day before yesterday a newspaper run by the KMT Standing Committee published a commentary maintaining that the fundamental reason for the discussion is China's present political status and the position of the Taiwan authorities. The newspaper said that people are allowed and encouraged to discuss the problem.

Under China's present political status, the socialist system is exercised over the vast area of the Chinese mainland, while Taiwan is instituting the capitalist system. The Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait persist in a one-China stand, and the two systems have been in existence for more than 30 years. The breaking up of the motherland does not conform to the national interests. Today, although the KMT and the CPC have different ways of saying things, in reality they both favor peaceful reunification. Therefore, it is imperative and quite possible to realize early reunification by maintaining two different systems.

The Taiwan authorities have encountered many difficulties in both internal and external affairs. Now, the majority of the 100-plus countries in the world have established diplomatic relations with the PRC, and only a small number of countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Taiwan authorities. It can be expected that the number of countries having diplomatic relations with the Taiwan authorities will shrink. Therefore, the "brain trust" of the Taiwan authorities are eager to create a new concept so as to change this unfavorable situation.

As a result, public opinion in Taiwan is discussing the concept of a "multisystem country," which in fact is a country with both socialist and capitalist systems. The CPC has put forward that peaceful reunification can be realized on the basis of a country maintaining two systems. Last June CPC leader Deng Xiaoping explicitly said: Peaceful reunification does not mean that the mainland will devour Taiwan, nor does it mean that Taiwan will devour the mainland. Last month Deng Xiaoping reiterated: After China's reunification, Taiwan can still practice capitalism, while the mainland adheres to socialism, and neither side will harm the other.

If we analyze this problem carefully, we can easily see that maintaining two systems within one country is a practical method to realize peaceful reunification and that it is the fundamental way for the Taiwan authorities to expand their international relations. However, some personages in Taiwan want to create a concept of a "multisystem country," which is different from that of "one country with two systems." Qiu Hongda, a Taiwan scholar residing in the United States, wrote an article explaining that the difference between the two is that in a "multisystem country," the Taiwan authorities can have "complete decisionmaking power" in both internal and external affairs and that they can exercise "complete sovereignty" over the region they control. He pointed out that a "multisystem country" should be realized before reunification. Obviously, the purpose of putting forward this concept is to prolong the present status, in which the motherland is split up. This runs counter to the common aspirations of the Chinese nation, and in theory, it does not hold water.

According to basic international law, with sovereignty, a country can exercise jurisdiction over its territory and all the people and things on its territory. Therefore, even though one may adhere to the one-China principle and oppose "Taiwan independence," unless "complete decisionmaking power" or "complete sovereignty" takes the Chinese Government into account, it cannot be realized in Taiwan. Such a "multisystem country" theory will certainly not be accepted by the international community, for it will create worldwide confusion. If Taiwan wants to keep its international position, it must regard itself as an integral part of China. Only by proceeding from this point can it have certain power to maintain its present system. In fact, theoretical planning lags behind the development of the situation: Taiwan has now taken part in international organizations in the name of China, Taipei.

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DATE FILMED

15 March 1984

